

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1778.—Vol. XXXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

Mr. CROFTS transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks, but particularly BRITISH MINES, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS when required.
HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
GREAT ROYALTON.—These shares should be bought for a great rise in the course of the next three months.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADENEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
20 Bronfloyd, £4. 10 Great Vor, £18½. 100 Taquaril, 13s. 3d.
70 Chontales, 17s. 30 Holmbush and Kelly, 5 Wt. Chiverton, £23½.
20 Don Pedro, £4½. 15 Marke Valley, £28½. 5 Wt. Rose Down, £24½.
50 Drake Walls, £1. 20 Hingston Down, £2. 50 West Drake Walls, 6s.
10 Devon Consols, £160. 15 Marke Valley, £28½. 25 Wheal Grenville, £2½.
25 East Grenville, £3 18s. 50 New Birch Vor and 100 Wt. Prince of Wales, 3s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £5. 20 No. Treskerby, 14s. 20 West Basset, 24s.
25 East Seton, £3. 30 North Crofty, £2½. 25 Wt. Crebor, 12s. 6d.
5 East Lovell, £21¼. 5 Providence, £40½. 100 Worthing, 11s.
15 Frank Mills, £3 18s. 3d. 25 Pestarena, 27s. 3d. 5 Wt. Mary Ann, £17½.
100 Frontino, 28s. 35 Prince of Wales, 22s. 9 5 Wt. Margaret, £12½.
35 Gen. Brazilian, 17s. 9d. 50 Princess Wales, 10s. 9d. 1 Wt. Wh. Seton, £190.
10 Great Laxey, £19½. 100 Sao Vicente, 5s. 50 Yudanamutana, £17½.
55 Gt. No. Laxey, 19s. 5 Spearmoor, £19½.

MR. W. L. WILKINSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADENEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.,
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

Established Twelve Years—Twenty-four Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

GUERREIRO GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, ETHELBURGA HOUSE, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, is now PREPARED TO DEAL in the SHARES of this COMPANY. Sellers are requested, at their earliest convenience, to state their lowest price, and Buyers to communicate at once with the advertiser. In consequence of the long experience Mr. REYNOLDS has had in the business of Cornish and Welsh mines, and in assisting investors in connection with such, he can confidently advise. He takes this opportunity of informing the public that he is often in a position to negotiate shares not in the market. Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his remarks on p. 687.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYER or SELLER of shares in all market mines at current prices.
WANTED, an expert of 600 Calbeck Fells.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frontino, Prince of Wales, Chontales, Great Vor, and North Treskerby.
HAMMETT.—Every information respecting this property furnished on application.
17th Sept., 1869. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
14, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.
Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Van Consols, Fron Fawnog, New Lovell, South Condurow, and Ding Dong, and Perran Vryyan—this mine is now being brought out by an influential party and is worthy consideration.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
T. R. has BUSINESS in the following shares, at close market prices, for cash or time on:—
Bedford Consols. East Seton. Marke Valley.
Bedford United. East Caradon. North Crofty.
Bronfloyd. East Grenville. Okel Tor.
Caldbeck Fells. Frank Mills. Prince of Wales.
Chiverton Moor. Frontino and Bolivia. Princesses of Wales.
Cook's Kitchen. Gawton United. Redmoor.
Chiverton. Great Vor. Royalton.
Chiverton Valley. Great Rock. Wheal Grenville.
Drake Walls. Great Western. Wheal Seton.
Devon Great Consols. Holmbush and Kelly. West Maria.
East Lovell. Hingston Down. South Caradon.
CHONTALES.—Who is right respecting these mines? Refer to my advertisements the early part of this year, where you will find that I recommended my clients to sell. I still say get out even at 10s. if no more can be obtained. Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.
Office hours Ten to Four. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
25 Aberdaunt (fully paid). 1 Devon Cons., £162½. 40 Prince of Wales, 22s. 9d.
20 Australian United, £2½ paid, 10s. pm. 25 E. Carn Brea, 4s. 3d. 50 Royalton, 14s. 3d.
20 Anglo-Argen., 18s. 3d. 10 E. Seton, £2 16s. 9d. 50 Redmoor, 11s. 3d.
50 Anglo-Brazil., 10s. 3d. 10 Frank Mills, £3 16s. 9d. 20 Rhosweldol, 41 pm.
30 Brynpostig, 26s. 10 Frontino, 25s. 3d. 20 So. Condurow, 26s. 9d.
10 Bronfloyd, £4. 50 Gen. Brazil., 4s. 6d. pm. 5 Spearmoor, £19½.
20 Caldbeck Fells, 31s. 6d. 20 Hingston Down, 39s. 3d. 20 South Merlyn, 28s.
10 Chiverton, £3 7s. 5 Great Vor, £17½. 50 W. Godolphin, 14s. 6d.
100 Chontales, 15s. 6d. 10 Great Rock, £8½. 50 Wt. Prince of Wales, 3s. 9d.
20 Chiv. Moor, £3 18s. 3 20 Holmbush and Kelly, 5s. 9d. 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £5 3s. 9d.
50 Crebor, 10s. 9d. 20 North Crofty, £2 3s. 3 5 Wt. Margaret, £12½.
50 Drake Walls, 18s. 25 New Lovell, 35s.

W. M. can with confidence recommend three mines which he has had specially inspected, the shares in which will soon considerably advance in market value. Particulars upon application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
1 Devon Great Consols, £158½; 2 Minera, £171; 25 Wheal Argar, £2 3s. 6d.; 30 Okel Tor; 100 Great South Tolgus, 19s.; 120 West St. Ives, 10s. 6d.; 30 West Godolphin, 20s.; 50 Drake Walls, 22s. 6d.; 90 Redmoor; 2 South France, £2½; 40 Prince of Wales, 22s. 9d.; 30 East Rosewarne, 5s. 9d.; 3 West Chiverton, £53; 20 Great Rock; 30 South Merlyn; 100 East Chiverton; 80 West Drake Walls, 9s. 6d.; 35 East Grenville; 40 Caldbeck Fells, 30s. 6d.; 60 Bedford Consols; 70 Princess of Wales; 55 Holmbush and Kelly; 100 Gwydyr Park, 4s. 3d.; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 10s.; 150 General Brazilian, 5s. 9d.; 100 Sao Vicente, 6s.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Minera, Hingston Down, and Trevarrack.

MR. PETER WATSON HAS BEEN LATELY IN WALES, visiting Great Rock, Bronfloyd, and other Lead Mines, and is NOW IN CORNWALL, attending the Great Western Meeting, as well as visiting several tin and copper mines in the county.
He returns on Monday, and will be in a position to advise as to the purchase and sale of shares.
79, Old Broad-street, London, 17th September, 1869.

CORNISH AND FOREIGN MINES—TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Sept. 17, No. 550, Vol. XL, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Great Western. East New Lovell. South Darren.
Great Vor. Chontales. Wheal Grenville.
Frontino. Van Mine.
North Wheal Crofty. East Wheal Lovell. Ding Dong.
West Caradon. East Wheal Seton. Don Pedro.
Wheal Seton. Trumpet Consols.
With Information on the Tin Trade, &c.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hereby's passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).
Twenty-four years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-two in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.
Published every evening at 5 o'clock.
Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.
Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.
With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.
Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
SPEARNE MOOR shares, at current price, pay upwards of 20 per cent. per annum.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELL,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Frontino, Chontales, Don Pedro, General Brazilian, and Taquaril Gold shares.
FRONTINO.—The last advice from the mines are the most satisfactory yet received, and the next mail is expected to bring a larger remittance than the last, which was 719 ozs.; shares close firm at 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD" for AUGUST comprises—
A Comprehensive Review of the Money, Stock, and Share Markets for the month; an Analysis of the Balance-sheets of 70 Joint-Stock Banks; a Selection of the Best Investments, yielding Dividends of from 3½ to 20 per cent.; a Statement of the Dividends paid in all the Joint-stock and Cost-book Companies; and a notation of all the events of the month that are interesting to Investors or intending Investors. Gratis, and post free.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN recommends the purchase of Great South Chiverton, Llanarmon, North Jane, Tin Valley, West Chiverton, Wheal Jane, and Lovell Consols shares. Full particulars forwarded on application.

BONA FIDE MINING INVESTMENTS.
MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., gives good advice on mines, and can recommend shares now well worth buying. Full particulars on application.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business executed at closest limits for cash or account.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON strongly recommends the purchase of Holmbush and Kelly Bray and Royalton Mines at their present prices; also shares in a mine on the Van lode in the Llanidloes.

SILK AND CO., HOME AND COLONIAL AGENCY,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W., have BUSINESS in the following:—
Bedford Consols £ 2½ to £ 3½ East Seton £ 2½ to £ 3
Bedford United 1½ " 1½ Frank Mills 2½ " 3½
Chiverton Moor 3½ " 3½ Great Rock 7½ " 8½
Chiverton 3½ " 4 North Crofty 2½ " 3½
Chontales 3½ " 4 Okel Tor 9s. " 11s.
Cook's Kitchen 14 " 14½ Prince of Wales 21s. " 23s.
Devon Consols 150 " 160 Princesses of Wales 3½ " 5
East Lovell 20½ " 21½ West Maria 27s. 6d. " 30s.
BEDFORD CONSOLS and DEVON CONSOLS are specially recommended at present price.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, for cash or account, free of commission:—
25 Aberdaunt, £12 6 50 Rosewall Hill, 13s. 6d. 50 Taquaril, 3s. prem.
(£5 paid.) 10 Wt. Chiverton, £52½. 5 St. John del Roy, £17½.
20 Chiverton, £23 8s. 9d. 35 East Seton, £27½. 50 Holmbush and Kelly
(£5 paid.) 10 Cook's Kitchen, £14½. 5 Mary Ann, £16½. 50 Bray.
20 Great Vor, £18½. 30 Chiverton Moor, £4. 50 Great Royalton, 5s.
30 Mineral Bottom, £27½. 10 East Caradon, £2½. 35 Tamar Valley.
50 Nth. Treskerby, 12s. 6 50 Chontales, 15s. 10 Great Rock, £20½.
50 Prince of Wales, 22s. 9d. 30 Frontino, 25s. 15 East Lovell, £20½.
10 Uny, £4½. 100 Gen. Braz., 3s. 6d. pm. 10 Great Laxey, £19½.
30 Azar, £2 3s. 9d. 20 Don Pedro, £23½ pm. 25 Van Consols, £2.
BUYER of 100 West Maria and Fortescue, 50 Bedford Consols, and 70 Caldbeck Fells.
CHONTALES and PRINCE OF WALES MINES.—Parties who sold their shares in these mines on my recommendation can now judge for themselves by the present price of the shares as to the value of such advice.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted for prompt cash, or if preferred for account in every description of tin, lead, copper, gold, and silver mining shares.
Money advanced on mining shares for account, or a longer period if desired.
BUDNICK CONSOLS.—WANTED TO BUY, 165 shares, at £5½ to £5, for cash.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

MR. C. CARKEE, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
Having had Ten Years' experience in the Mines, and Twelve Years on the Mining Market, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE what to BUY and what to AVOID; also to transact business in any of the mines in the country.
Mines inspected and reported on.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., having been connected with Lead Mines since 1848, may be CONSULTED with ADVANTAGE to PRESENT and INTENDING INVESTORS.
Several mining sets to be disposed of upon advantageous terms.
SPECIAL INFORMATION as to Nanteos Consols, Liwyn Telly, and the Crown Mines, Cardiganshire.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS IS PREPARED TO BUY or SELL
SHARES at the market prices in:—
Wheal Margaret. South Merlyn. South Condurow.
East Seton. North Crofty. Hingston Down.
Great Laxey. North Treskerby.
OFFICES.—3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON.

MR. W. H. LANYON,
(Late of Kennall Gunpowder Company)
GUNPOWDER MERCHANT,
TRURO.

LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.
Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,
THE THIRD EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURN, EAST DARREN, SOUTH DARREN, CEFN BRWYN, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.
This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and more mines represented on map. Price 1s.
8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

Second edition, price 6d.,
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.
By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1865.

Established Twenty-five Years.
MR. HUBERT BARNES RYE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77 and 78, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, offers FOR SALE the under-mentioned SHARES free of any commission:—
50 Australian Utd., £23½. 25 East Seton, £27½. 5 Trumpet Consols, £23
50 Bedford Con., £2 18s. 9 20 East Grenville, £37½. 3 Wt. Chiverton, £52½.
20 Bedford Utd., 37s. 6d. 20 Great Rock, £9. 1 West France, £50½.
50 Caldbeck Fells, 32s. 6d. 10 Great Vor, £18. 50 Wt. Prince of Wales, 3s
50 Chiverton Moor, £23½. 40 Hingston, £2. 50 Wheal Argar, £2½.
100 Chontales (£5 paid), 50 New Lovell, 33s. 9d. 20 Wt. Chiverton, £33½.
17s. 6d. 40 North Crofty, £22½. 20 Wh. Crebor, 12s. 6d.
5 Ding Dong, £23. 100 Frontino, 25s. 20 Wt. Grenville, 51s. 3d.
50 East Caradon, £5½. 100 Prince of Wales, 22s. 6 5 Wt. Margaret, £12½.
30 E. Gunnislake, 32s. 6d. 100 Princesses of Wales, £½ 20 Tanyrallt, £4½.
20 East Lovell, £20½. 75 South Herodsfoot, 26s. 50 Van Consols, £2½.
50 East Pool, £7½. 5 Stray Park, £9. 50 Yudanamutana, £17½.
Offers for any part of the above will receive prompt attention by telegraph or otherwise.
Mr. H. B. RYE transacts business in every description of Stock Exchange securities at the close market price of the day.
Sept. 17, 1869. Bankers: Roberts and Co.

ABERDAUNT MINE, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
Much ATTENTION is being bestowed upon this PROPERTY at the present moment, in consequence of the large quantity of LEAD ORE already at surface, and being raised.
Parties interested can have information from the undermentioned, who has lately inspected the mine. Capitalists contemplating an investment herein can obtain offers of shares for a return post.
T. E. W. THOMAS, Stock and Sharedealer, 3, Great Winchester-street Buildings, London, E.C.
FOR SALE.—From 50 to 100 GREAT ROYALTON TIN MINE shares, at 5s. per share net.

NANTEOS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
As will be seen from the prospectus, this property deserves the immediate attention of the mining investing public, from the fact of its being dissimilar to several Welsh enterprises introduced upon the success of the well-known Van. It is also a remarkable feature that there is no allusion made to that truly great mine, nor attempt to connect it in any way with that property, although it is not far distant.
Prospectuses can be had upon application to T. E. W. THOMAS, 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND GENERAL INVESTMENT AGENCY, under the management of MESSRS. ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, will in future be carried on at their new offices, in the building lately erected at 85, Gracechurch-street, City, to which place all communications should be addressed.

ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, beg to return their most sincere thanks for the extensive patronage of the past, and feel convinced that continued confidence will be reposed in their firm. At the same time they would assure their friends and clients that nothing on their part will be wanting to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto bestowed.
The late firm of ENDEAN and Co. have had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and for seven years were connected with the London mining market. Mr. ENDEAN has examined and reported upon mines in Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. The new firm of ENDEAN, HOOKE, and Co. have daily communications from some of the most important mineral districts in the Kingdom, and more especially at present from mines in immediate contiguity to the great "Van" Mine. They have established agents in Llanidloes (Wales), Shropshire, the Northern and Midland Counties, Ireland, New York, Philadelphia (U.S.), Canada, Nova Scotia, Mexico, San Francisco, Nevada, California, Australia, and New Zealand, and are enabled at any time to advise their clients whether to buy or sell in Mines, Railways, Canals, Banks, Hotels, Financial Companies, &c.
Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL.
ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO. have for many years taken a great interest in WELSH MINING, especially the "Van" district, which Mr. ENDEAN frequently visits in order to get the most reliable information from the principal miners of the neighbourhood, in addition to his own personal observations. They are, therefore, enabled to give valuable advice as regards investment in the "Van" Mine, Van Consols (late Bryntal), Aberdaunt, New Van, West Van, Van United, or South Van. Some of these, it is reasonable to expect, will give large profits, and others prove a failure. Intending investors would act wisely in consulting Messrs. ENDEAN, HOOKE, and Co. BEFORE PURCHASING.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
E. H. AND CO.—From the numerous applications they are continually receiving from all parts of the country for information and advice relative to every kind of investment, they have decided upon establishing a Register, specially for the benefit of subscribers, at an annual subscription fee of one guinea, payable in advance by Post-office Order or Stamps, which will entitle each subscriber to the fullest information and best advice they can give their clients on all Securities during 12 months from the date of their subscription. Every investor will do well and save money by forwarding his subscription at once. Post orders should be made payable to—
ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY.

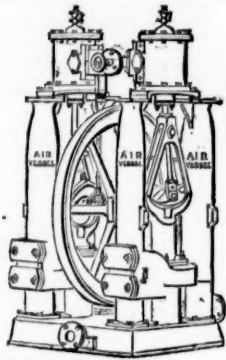
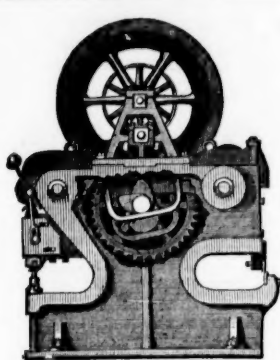
MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS, for cash or account, in the following mines:—Prince of Wales, Don Pedro, Great Vor, East Bottle Hill, Wheal Reeth, Mining Association, Frontino and Bolivia, Providence, Chontales, Sombriero 6 per cent. Phosphate Bonds (guaranteed), at £85, payable off at £100 in 1871, East New Lovell, Bedford Consols, Lovell Consols.
BUDNICK CONSOLS.—These shares are gradually advancing, and reckoning there are 1000 shares only they must attain their old price of £20 each; present price 4½ to 4¾. An immediate purchase is desirable.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.



JOHN CAMERON,

MAKER OF

STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS, BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENT OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL PUNCHING MACHINES,
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER. THE TURBINE.

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.

It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or backwater.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied effectively.

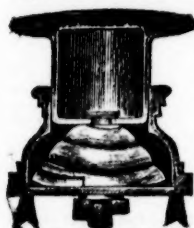
This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

WILLIAM HANN AND SON beg to offer to SUPPLY COLLIERY OWNERS, and the public generally, with their improved

STEPHENSON AND CLANNY PATENT SAFETY LAMPS,

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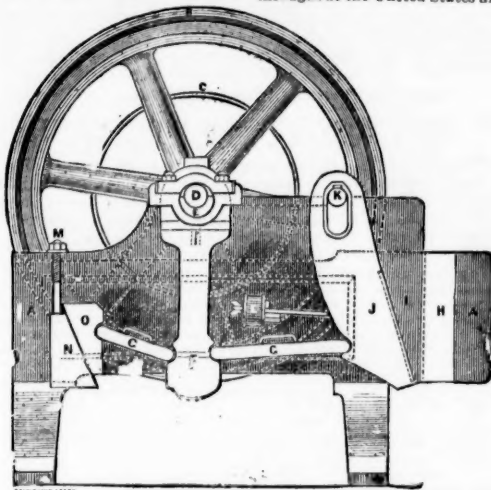
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

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The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

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Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

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Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

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Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

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Oreca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

SILAS WILLIAMS.

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ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER.**

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

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SPEED of LATHES may be advantageously INCREASED FIFTY PER CENT., and upwards; it is the most DURABLE STEEL in the Market, and, unlike all other steel, when forged into the desired shape, it

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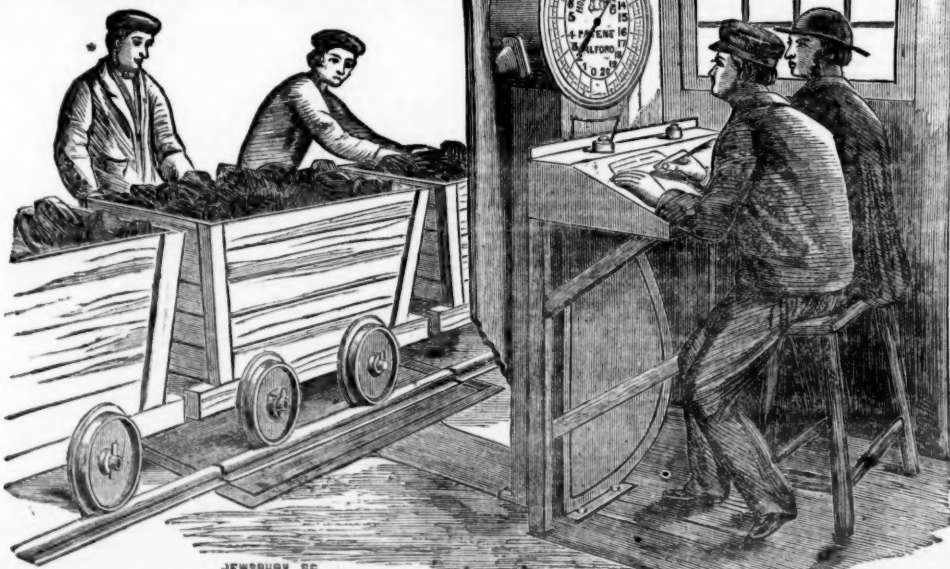
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**PATENT SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINE,**

Capable of WEIGHING TWELVE TUBS A MINUTE.

Original Correspondence.

AUSTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In last week's Journal Mr. Lamb states the result of gold per ton of stuff crushed (13 dwts.) "is much better than we expected." In the prospectus in which Mr. Lamb appears as a director is the following:—

"Mr. Kitto states the average of the reefs running through the Duke Mine is, up to the present time, 52s. a ton, and the average yield of the leads running towards the Central, is 10s. a truck. Taking the former at 28s., and the latter at 4s., the net profits would be 60 per cent. per annum on the whole nominal capital of 50,000."

Therefore, last year we were led to expect that such a yield as 13 dwts., worth 52s. a ton, would yield enormous profits. Directly Mr. Kitto finds he can get 13 dwts. a ton (55 ozs. ex 80 tons), he stops the stamps. Did any other manager ever willingly stop work with such a yield? As to the tailings giving 2 ozs. a ton, no doubt they do when concentrated by washing up. But how many tons giving 2 ozs. a ton will there be the 80 tons? Perhaps two; but, however that may be, surely it would be wiser to heap the tailings up on the surface of the mine (26 acres) till the machinery is complete, and go on crushing the 300 tons a week talked about in the letter from Mr. Kitto, of May 22, or the 700 or 800 a month of the letter of June 20, than to stop stamps yielding 13 dwts. besides the tailings. I hope the vendors in Australia and larger shareholders here than I am will look after their interest without further loss of time, and find means to induce the manager, whose 1000l. a-year salary goes on whether the stamps stand still or not, to—

START THE STAMPS.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I noticed a letter from Mr. Hemming to the shareholders of this company with regard to the present state of affairs, and I presume it is open to any shareholder to state his opinion as to the best mode of extricating the directors out of their difficulty. The meeting for the directors' report should have been held in April last, but instead of the meeting some of the shareholders were favoured with a circular, stating that they had under consideration several modes of transit of the ore from the mines to the shipping port, and as soon as they decided upon the best course they would then call the meeting. It appears from Mr. Hemming's letter that they are still in the same position, and are going to call together some of the practical shareholders to decide for them.

I just want to help the directors, and advise them what to do, as they have been trying to make a railway from the shipping port to the mines, and failed in every attempt. Is it not time to try some other mode? To my mind there are two—the first is to make a good Corduroy road; as to this I will give you Mr. Pritchett's opinion, who went out at the request of the directors to report upon it. Mr. Pritchett in his report says the cost of a Corduroy road between Tucacas and Tablero would be 3487l. 6s.; from Tablero to La Haca, 2725l.; total, including bridges, 6212l. 6s. The next thing is how to get the ore over it when made. That I could easily accomplish by using Mr. Thompson's Traction Engines, of Edinburgh. Having seen one tried on very uneven ground across deep furrows, I am decidedly of opinion that they would answer for the Quebrada Company. The cost of the engine is 600l., capable of drawing 10 tons. Then with regard to the other, that is Mr. Hodgson's Wire Tramway. Not having seen it at work I am unable to give a decided opinion upon it, but as Mr. Hodgson is making ten-mile lengths, I suppose there would have to be a steam-engine every ten miles. The boilers would have to be made to consume wood, as there is plenty on the estate. There would be required a few men at each station to take off the boxes and refuel the engines. The boxes and supports could be made on the place. I will leave it to the directors to decide, as I understand they have been to look at it. For the future, no more Quebrada reports, Quebrada speeches, Quebrada managers. So far it has been nothing else but Quebradas, so that it has been rightly named.

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

MINING IN COLORADO.

SIR,—I was much astonished at the advertisement of Prof. N. P. Hill, of Black Hawk, Colorado, in last week's Journal, although the motive of its publication is apparent to me. The "questionable enterprise" of which he speaks has for its object the furnishing of convincing proofs to the European capitalist and emigrant of the vast field for investment and emigration there is in the amazingly beautiful, fertile, and mineral resources of the territory of Colorado—firstly, shipping to England a large quantity of Colorado ore (shortly to be arrived) in order to prove their wonderful richness and value. In this "questionable enterprise" we are employing only our own capital, not intending to ask the public to invest until we have proved to them the safety of the investment. The facts, as stated in our private circular, which has fallen into Prof. Hill's hands, have been a matter of notoriety in Colorado for the last two years, publicly mentioned in all the newspapers, commented on over and over again, and not up to this period ever denied. This, however, is of small moment in comparison with the statement that his works are positively standing half idle for want of a sufficient supply of ore, that the output of the mine contains (the quartz gangue) would not be sufficient "to pay the cost of smelting, to say nothing of the cost of mining," and that the quantity of "iron and copper pyrites" which can be obtained fit for smelting is "small."

Now, in order that the public may be positively satisfied as to the amount of truth of these statements, I have sent a copy of the *Mining Journal*, with the Professor's advertisement, for publication in the several mining districts of Colorado, soliciting the leading men, from the Governor downwards, for their own credit, and in the interest of the territory, to state to the English public what truth there is in Prof. Hill's assertions. For my part, I do not hesitate to deny them in toto, from the fact that the Professor doubled the capacity of his works last winter, the ores of Colorado gained the first prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the wonderful richness of the 40 tons we have ourselves now on the way to England, the numberless specimens assayed for our own private satisfaction, and the irrefragable evidence and knowledge we possess that ores fit for smelting are to be obtained in Colorado in unlimited quantities. Your readers may judge for themselves the object the Professor has in view by inserting his advertisement from the extracts I give herewith from the private letters of my colleague, Mr. E. O. Old, now in the territory, written us not for publication, but for our own private information and satisfaction.

WILLIAM COPE.

London, Sept. 15.
"Georgetown, July 1, 1869.—Professor Hill shipped last month over 100 tons of 'matte' (regulus) to Swansea; he is under full headway, never stops, and is making immense money. It is a noticeable fact that the Professor has made 'good times' in the district in which he is operating."

"Denver, July 17, 1869.—Wednesday last I got a permit and visited all through the celebrated Conley Mine (specimen No. 117 in our cabinet), sometimes called the Gilpen County Tunnel, which is a wonder of richness. I saw slabs and masses of ore broken away with wedge and hammer, from a few inches to nearly 2 feet in size, upon every piece of which could be seen native silver, not a few specks only, but covering almost the entire mass. The mine produces an average of 1 ton first-class ore per day, value 100l. to 200l. per ton; and from 4 to 5 tons of second-class ore, value 16l. to 25l. per ton. Total expenses working per day, 10l. to 12l. A short time ago 10 tons of the ore of this mine was sold to Professor Hill for \$225 in currency; assay value of the same ore (Prof. Hill's own assay) was \$566 coin, which gave a profit, less expense of treatment, of about 65l. per ton! The owners have now in hand nearly 20 tons of ore, considered richer than the last sold to Prof. Hill, which was offered to me if I would raise on what the Professor would give for it. Remember, Prof. Hill buys at an immense margin, simply because he has no competition."

"Black Hawk, Aug. 22, 1869.—Prof. Hill is making more money here out of his purchases of ore and their reduction than any other company in Colorado. His net profits are estimated at \$50,000 per month. He returned an income to the Government last year of \$80,000; his works were only operating from about June 4, and got burnt out once during the summer. I need not comment further, more than to say his interest is one-fourth."

ROYALTON MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—About a year ago the most extravagant expectations were formed of this property. The captain estimated that he could supply work for 48 stamps, with the result of 500l. per month profit to the shareholders. In contrast with this calculation the accounts presented to the annual meeting show a very different state of affairs. Instead of 275 dwts. of tin per month, the returns have varied between the minimum of 24 dwts., and the maximum of 111, and the difference between fact and prediction is as conspicuous in other directions. The total result shows a loss on the year at the rate of nearly 200l. per month. The year began in debt to the extent of 1600l., but this was to be cleared off, and the speculation was to be turned into "the great prize of the year 1869." Royalton did not start last year. It had been in existence before, but did no good. In 1868 it was taken in hand by a set of new brooms. A fermentation arose in the market for shares, and the fortunate possessors of what had hitherto been a bad stock now largely accommodated the public at high prices. After a time, however, it was found that matters were not making the progress they had been promised. Indeed, the whole fancy scheme of calculations came to grief, and the author retired with a handsome testimonial that he was a "first-class manager of a first-class property." The secretary—who assured the world that there would be no falling off in the returns, that he "would maintain" and stand by what he had already said, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a dividend of 1l. per share per annum—now finds it advisable to retire also, and the company is again committed to the charge of another set of new brooms.

Capt. Hosking, who was responsible for the past, and are not at all likely to commit themselves to the estimates of 1869. It will be as well, therefore, that the shareholders should specially notice the condition of affairs at the time of transfer, and dispel from their minds the illusions which have unjustifiably dazzled them. The mine has produced in the 12 months between August, 1868 and 1869, 779 dwts. of ore, sold at an average of 70s., producing 2727l. The expenditure to procure this result has been—Labour, 2334l.; dues, 151l. 10s.; merchants' bills, 66l. 12s.; general expenses, 162l. 10s.; besides building new engine-house, &c., 117l. 3s. 6d., so that the year balance with a loss of 656l., which, added to the Dr. balance of last year, shows the mine to be behind the world altogether 2191l. The shareholders have bravely resolved to wipe out this score, and whilst they were about disbursements, included the cost of a new engine, and made a call of 5s. per share. This course of action will set up the mine for a time no doubt; but the question is whether it will have any effect in changing the fortunes of the adventurers. Will Royalton, after having been so long a losing concern, now be made to pay by virtue of this call? The shareholders will find that the ore which they have sold at 70s. (prices ranged between 65s. 6d. and 79s. 3d.), cost them 84s., and left a loss of 14s. per cwt. all the year through. The particulars are—Labour, 60s.; merchants, 16s.; dues, 4s.; and general charges, 4s. No account is taken of the new engine-house in this calculation, though doubtless there will be some equivalent charge in every annual account. This being the state of facts in the past year, how is it to be altered in the next?

The former managers worked out a profit of 10,000l. a year upon a basis of 58l. 10s. as the price of tin ore. Having reached 70l., with the effect of leaving a loss of 14l. per ton, the prospect is not very brilliant. It is to be hoped that it may have strict economy in every department, and let us suppose our returns for the whole year now commenced equal the average of those of the three last and best months of the past one, that the cost and other expenditure are about the same, and the price realised 75l., the result will appear thus:—

Returns of twelve months, equal to average of three months, (say) 1198½ dwts., at 75s.	£4194 0 0
Cost of last three months, 766½, equals for 12 months. £3065 0 0	
Merchants' bills, as last year.	626 0 0
Dues, 4s. per cwt.	240 0 0
General charges, as last year.	170 0 0
	£4101 0 0

Surplus—applicable to dividend £ 893 0 0

Ninepence per share would require 37½l., and this return will be less than 3 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

London, Sept. 14.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE—No. V.

ON THE JUNCTION OF LODES—THEIR INFLUENCE AND EFFECTS.

SIR,—So far as yet described, we have seen that it is at and near the junction of lodes that the greatest mines are found, and, of course, the greatest courses of ore. We cannot, therefore, in considering these matters, pay too much attention to the bearing and underlay these lodes assume at their junction, on which points I hope at no distant time to enter fully into. In the meantime, I will proceed with the junctions at Goginan and the Bwlch Consols Mines.

The Goginan vein is very wide, being, where found most productive, not less than 3 fms., on an average. Its direction or bearing is nearly due east and west, sometimes going 3° north of east, and this is its bearing in passing through its richest courses of ore. About 150 fms. from its western boundary there is a lode that separates from it, running 35° to the west of north, which I am not disposed to treat as a separate vein, but a branch of it, and one that will at some distance westward again unite with it. Wherever we find lodes of this description they would seem to act as the roots of a tree, supplying nourishment to the "trunk"; and it is to the east of this junction that the great mass of ore at this mine has been found, which in olden and modern times has yielded a million pounds worth of silver-lead. The most productive part of the ground extends 150 fms. eastward of the point described; the vein is then less productive for some distance eastward, until reaching the boundary of the Bwlch Consols, about 300 fms. east of the great course of ore. In this 300 fms. there are occasional good bunches of lead ore, which are now enabling the present company to realise some good profits. On reaching the boundary the Goginan and the Bwlch Consols main lode is joined by a vein running in a direction from the main lode on a point 20° south of east. This junction has been the means of causing a great course of ore again on the Goginan vein in Bwlch Consols, being 60 fms. long, and worked in places as wide as 5 and 6 fms. in very rich ore. After leaving the Goginan vein about 100 fathoms, the lode running 20° south of east, forms a great length in the Bwlch Consols set, being there called the Pwllrhedol lode. To the east of this it is again productive in passing through the Goginan set at Level Relch. I shall at some future time have to dwell on this vein with the junction of other veins going eastwards. The Goginan and Bwlch Consols lode, to the east of the latter junction about 60 fms., met with an offshoot, running 12° south of east. This lode in going westward for some distance united with the Goginan lode, where it was so rich for the 60 fms. just described. It then separated from the main lode, and I have no doubt will be found to be a very important vein, which may be ascertained, at no great expense, by a cross-cut, north from the boundary. On the lode running 12° south of east, locally known as the Bwlch new lode, a good course of ore was found for nearly 100 fms. long; in fact, the distance has not been ascertained as yet. As in the best courses of ore worked in the county, some small pieces in them seem to be a little disordered in places, and such is the case in this course of ore. The Goginan main lode is about receiving attention to prove it further eastward, between the last-named junction and the Caenant Mine, and where I have no doubt it will be found both productive and payable.

I hope either to give you a description of the Caenant, the Bwlch Consols New, and the Pwllrhedol veins eastward next week, or to treat on the junction of the lodes in Llyfwrnog United and the Pontefwyd Consolidated Mines.

ABSAALOM FRANCIS.

P.S.—The Bwlch Consols grant has yielded about half-a-million pounds worth of silver-lead ore, principally on the Goginan main lode.

WHEEL TREVENNA, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of the Journal, to call the attention of my fellow-shareholders to the disavowal they are daily incurring in the eyes of the mining public by allowing this long-since *effete* company to prolong to such extreme limits the semblance of existence? Two years since a petition to wind-up the company was filed by most respectable shareholders, with the sanction of the majority of the members. Counter affidavits were made respecting the management of the company's affairs. Long ago the lord of the soil treated the company, through its representatives, as mere "conquerors of the ground," and wished them to give up occupation. The shareholders distrusted the capacity of the directors and officers to manage their affairs in a straightforward and satisfactory manner. The reports of the directors and manager were pronounced to be delusive and contradictory; notwithstanding, these gentlemen have continued to work the mine while capital yet remained to be called up.

Concerning the "unforeseen circumstances," the "accidents," the "incompetency of one agent, and the treachery of another, acting under the same management," we have had surfeit of "explanations." There is one explanation, however, yet to be given—that is of the sudden and calamitous falling off in returns immediately after the unostentatious withdrawal of Mr. Wadge's co-operation. I do not deny to the manager and his coadjutors credit for that "bull dog pluck," that tenacity of purpose, in continuing operations with the hope that something good will turn up eventually—as, indeed, appears to them even now, all that is wanted to make the mine a real success is more capital. It may be so, but we shareholders should like to have some good and substantial reason shown to us, in the shape of a report, from some unbiased competent knowledge agent, 12,000l. is now called up, 4050l. paid for the lease of the mine to somebody, and 8000l. and 2000l. in tin returns have been expended on the mine and absorbed in the management. I cannot help thinking that if the managing director, who is mainly responsible, had acted in the obvious interests of the shareholders, the company would have been wound-up two years since, and much of the capital saved to the owners. I append my name and address, to avoid being replied to under the too-often assumed name of shareholder.

Aughin-street, Dublin.

WM. GARTY.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

SIR,—Themine is daily more and more improving, the width of the south lode we do not know, but, undoubtedly, like the other Virtuous Lady lodes, it is something about 100 feet wide; it is composed of gossan, prlan, and black and grey, with spots of malleable copper ore. We get a layer of ore and prlan from 3 to 6 to 12 in. thick, then a foot or two of gossan, again a layer of ore, and so on; the average percentage for copper of the layers of ore and prlan as broken down is 9 per cent., without attempting to remove the prlan to increase the product, the gossan is valueless for copper, as it contains only about 1 per cent.; however, the whole of the ore is now being sent to the smelter. This discovery is about 25 ft. from surface, and above, below, and just about all around us is a mass of gossan, with these layers of ore. As soon as the water is out of the mine we can have a peep at this lode again. Only 30 fathoms deeper, by driving from the Garden shaft, the lode is underlying in the hill, and about 25 fathoms drive will cut it; this and the great canter lode have never been explored at all, only just out, and seen a few feet from the surface. When we commenced about three months since to work the mine, I was told by several miners, who know the property well, that we had only to force the water and we should see plenty of ore in the bottom of the workings. I confess to being exceedingly sanguine as to our very early and great success, but from the first I pooh-poohed the idea of our going down at once into a land flowing with milk and honey, as it does not seem feasible that the ancients, or more moderns of 20 years since who worked the mine, should have left riches all open for us, and, of course, such is not the case. However, after the discoveries we have already made, when others have been within a few feet of where we are now working, and finding rich deposits of copper, I feel quite reconciled to the report that we will be able to put in a lot of tributors, who will earn and win us wealth at once in the old workings. In the 17 in. level, whilst we are exploring half-a-dozen entirely new and most important parts of the mine.

Please insert our prospectus again; we have no desire to sell many more shares, and undoubtedly the price of them will very shortly be again considerably increased, which most assuredly the present look and value, to say nothing of its great indications, warrant. In times of prosperity one can afford to be independent, and I should not mind one jot if, instead of the mine being favourably received, not a share was applied for, as we already have success, and the capital subscribed is bound to thoroughly explore the property, so that the secret must out.

I shall shortly bring before the notice of the public several young and most promising mines, in which I have spent large sums of money, and am willing, with others, to materially aid by finding my portion to give them a proper development. Whilst speaking, perhaps rather glowingly, of my own affairs, do not let it be imagined that I wish to depreciate properties in the hands of other parties—very different indeed. I have confidence that three-fifths at least of all the mines now at work in England at their present prices exceedingly good investments for capitalists, both for the one who has a taste for share-dealing and also for the other who, like myself, has a greater relish for legitimate mining. The tide is on the turn; copper must soon go up. Foreign mining is decidedly a miserable failure, and undoubtedly will go utterly to the dogs as soon as the English capitalists turn their backs upon it. I could not help smiling at Mr. Hill's letter in the Journal of last week, but I need say nothing; the least said is soonest mended.

Why does the English capitalist allow his cash to be transported to prove foreign lands, which, with all their reported mountains of wealth, yield forth no profit, and in many cases no mineral at all? I repeat, as I have said before, English mining is quite in its infancy, and science and trade are daily making it less speculative. There is ample room in our own little isle for any spare capital, and with English, so different to foreign mines, any intending or aggrieved investor can, with a trifling expense, pay an actual visit to his property, and ascertain for himself, as in our case, that there really does exist a "Virtuous Lady," and the secretary.

THOMAS J. BARNARD.

5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, September 16.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Broad-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., which is also an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 3s. 10d.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEEL FOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders will be held on Wednesday. The profit and loss account for the three months ending June is as follows:—

Black tin, sold May 14	£3777 14 4
Black tin, sold June 16	3695 14 4
Black tin, sold July 17	3601 11 2
Sundries sold, and cash balances	176 3 1
Mines' cost, April, May, and June	£3179 13 9
Merchants' bills (less discount)	2118 4 11
Dues	536 12 6
Sundries	297 2 4
	£8,491 13 6

Leaving balance (profit) £2,759 9 5
The audited cash account, made up to July 31, showed a balance (including cash at bankers, petty cash, and bills receivable) of 3663l. 12s. 7d. The usual note is appended, to the effect that the above statement refers only to the audited account to the date given. A supplementary statement will be submitted at the general meeting, showing the financial position of the company's affairs up to that date.

EAST NEW WHEEL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. A. E. COOKE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the statement of accounts, which showed a debit balance of 226l. 14s. 6d. The subjoined report was then submitted:—

Sept. 14.—Since the last meeting of shareholders the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms., making in all 8 fms. from surface, but owing to an increase of water it is suspended until the engine goes to work. A considerable amount of coasting has been done in the north part of the set, by which we have succeeded in discovering the rich East Lovell lode; it is about 4 feet wide, and contains splendid stones of tin; although the deepest point seen is only 3 fms., it has been pronounced by impartial and disinterested practical men to be as fine a lode for its depth as can possibly be seen. In consequence of which we have commenced to sink an engine-shaft on its course. A substantial engine-house has been erected, and the 40-inch cylinder engine recommended by the engineers at the last meeting has been purchased, and is in course of erection, which I hope will get to work in about four weeks from this date, after which we shall sink two shafts on lodes presenting appearances second to none I have ever seen in the county, and from the close proximity to the unparalleled rich deposit of tin in the adjoining mine—East Wheel Lovell—where the lode is worth 50 l. per cubic fathom, and which is traversing this set for a long distance, it must be patent to all that this company possess a valuable property. Commencing, as we have, quite a new mine from surface, it has been necessary to do a great deal of surface work, especially in draining the north ground, the advantage of which will be found on prosecuting the mine in depth.—C. BAWDEN.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception of the report and accounts, congratulated the shareholders upon the position and prospects of the undertaking. It was true that the costs had been somewhat heavier than usual during the three months, but this was fully accounted for by the circumstance that much extra work had been done in connection, more especially, with the new engine; of all this, however, they would reap the advantage, and they must be quite aware that the outlay which had been made was absolutely necessary for the proper development of the property.

Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN knew they had been as economic as was at all possible. The new engine they were now putting up was a 40-in. cylinder, and was in first-rate condition. They had been using all speed to get it up, and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be ready for work in a month.

Mr. COOKE remarked that after the expenditure which had been made recently concerning mine accounts kept entirely in the county, it was of the utmost importance that they should always be well looked into; it was a lamentable position for business matters to get into when accounts could be kept back for years, so that the shareholders in a mine supposed to be perfectly clear of liabilities, could be called upon to pay claims against them for debts contracted, perhaps, many years previously. It was from feeling this that he was especially desirous that it should be understood that in the balance-sheet which was now before them no debt or liability whatever had been omitted—he was zealous that all should be charged up, and that the shareholders should know their position to the penny.

Mr. BAWDEN thought the shareholders need have no misgivings in that respect, and if they were to wind-up the company at once their accounts could be guaranteed to represent their exact position.

The SECRETARY would like to make one observation with regard to the accounts. The item for the captain and shears really represented an amount not yet due; but as they had been received upon the mine they were included in the account, although they would not have to be paid for until next month.

Mr. COOKE expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the accounts, which were drawn up in a very clear and intelligible manner.

The CHAIRMAN said that as Mr. Bawden was present it would be very satisfactory, especially to absent shareholders, if his opinion were elicited upon any point with regard to which information was desired.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted. The CHAIRMAN had known the district for a considerable period, and, indeed, had been one who had upon all occasions retained confidence in it. In East Lovell the deposit had varied from 500l. to 700l. per fathom, and that result had been attained at no great distance from this mine. He confidently believed, even if they had not the same deposit in East New Wheel Lovell they had a post equally rich, and which would prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. They had a proprietary in whom every confidence might be placed; they were 53 in number, many of the shares being held by good men in the county, and they had a large extent of ground to work upon, whilst East Lovell, which is the farthest mine eastward, is opening out well.

Mr. BAWDEN said that the next question for the consideration of the meeting was their financial position. The accounts showed them what they required to clear up to the present time, and the new Statutes Amendment Act authorised them to provide for carrying on the mine; he thought, therefore, that if they made a call of 3s. they would place their finances in a very good position.

Mr. BAWDEN could guarantee that everything brought upon the mine was at once charged in the accounts, and as no one but himself could give orders there was no doubt that the accounts could be relied on. As to future costs, he estimated that they would be about 1200l. per month.

Mr. WATSON enquired to what extent the last call had been paid?—Mr. COOKE said it had been very well responded to, and the small amount outstanding was quite good; indeed, were it not that so many were out of town it would have been all cleared off ere this.

Mr. WATSON supposed they must consider the 3s. call necessary, as it would only clear off their existing liabilities, but provide for the next three months' working; but he would be very glad to learn when they were likely to have to discuss the amount of dividend they should pay, and he believed many shareholders entered into the same feelings as himself.

Mr. BAWDEN thought they would discuss that matter sooner than many supposed. They were at present quite waiting for the engine, but he was glad to say that it would be quite ready within four weeks—he would guarantee that. It is an excellent engine, and the boiler is a 9-ton boiler, as good as new; it had been worked for two years, but only with spring water; not a drop of mineral water had ever been in it, so that they might look upon it as a new boiler, properly tested.

It was then resolved that a call of 3s. per share should be made, those paying being entitled to 5 per cent. discount, and those neglecting to pay by that date being chargeable with interest, as authorised by clause 12 of the Statutes Amendment Act, 1869.—The usual complimentary vote to the Chairman and manager terminated the proceedings.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—"Everybody out of town?" No, not now. The weather is driving people back, and the indications of the busy season are showing themselves. Those of us who for many years have had to represent the mining interest know full well that the stagnant period through which we have been passing might have been expected, and we are as certain that before long legitimate investment in mines will in all probability be as much in favour as ever. Nor is this conclusion difficult to arrive at, for it is well known that people are literally at their wits' end how to invest their surplus funds. To foreign loans prudently men will not look, and there are other securities dealt in on our market which for very shame we would blush to mention. Let doubtful things be passed, but in passing let us not over look the good. The better our selection the more we are doing for healthy trade, and vice versa.

There have been, and still are, people who decry "gold mines." Never having been able to get hold of one themselves, they refuse to believe in the ability of other people to do so. Pointing out some swindles, they put all down as such. These men speak without knowledge, and what, perhaps, is more unpardonable, without consideration. Their advocacy of foreign mining enterprise would, it is true, be little weight, still it would be well for them not to condemn all sovereigns because they have had some few bad pieces of coin palmed off upon them, or upon their friends. At the same time, when so many bad coins are about, it is right that people should be suspicious, and take care ere they change what they know to be good for what may turn out to be bad. We must concede at once that there are good gold mines, and providing that the limits are well understood to be right, and the title unquestionable, and the informants or inspectors quite trustworthy and able, a correct conclusion may easily be arrived at whether or not the affair is worthy the notice of the investor at the selling price. Now, bearing in mind all these things, let us look at just one which has been most successfully floated, without any flourish of trumpets or "market operations." I refer to the Guerrero Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited). It is no difficult matter to obtain a prospectus, and, having obtained one, it is quite as easy to gather everything about the concern. "All, seemingly, as open as day," the most inquisitive must be satisfied. Having said this much, let me refer my readers to the prospectus itself, and the result will be, I dare say, that on the face of it they will agree with me in stating that the company deserve, and are not unlikely to have, one of the best prizes ever known; and let it be remembered that if success does follow their efforts it will be of no ordinary kind, the rights they have being of such an extensive description. Upon the fully paid-up shares there is no liability, the company being limited. So much for gold mines, about which much more might be said, but concerning which this is sufficient for the present.

A prospectus appears of the TREWARRICK MINING COMPANY, one of the most valuable young properties, as far as can be seen, which has ever been discovered in Cornwall. It will unquestionably "go off," and it would not surprise me to see the shares at a very high premium in a short space of time. Within the past three or four months the prospects of the property have rapidly improved, and a dividend mine is looked for at no very distant date. Those who apply for shares will do well to bear these facts in mind. Concerning other mines I shall write in due course, and the properties are many, which will ere long give substantial proof of their productiveness.

THE Tram-Railway Company of Great Britain (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £500,000, IN SHARES OF £10 EACH. FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES
(With power to increase).

Deposit on application, £1 per share; £3 on allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart., D.C.L., Radley-park, Berks, and 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Exeter, and 1, Grosvenor-gardens, W.

GEORGE H. WHALLEY, Esq., M.P., Plas Madoc, Ruabon, North Wales, and Reform Club, S.W.

Major S. YORKE MARTIN, Thornville, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

GEORGE DAWES, Esq. (Messrs. W. H. and G. Dawes, Ironmasters, Milton and Elsecar Iron Works, near Barnsley; the Denby Iron Company, and Trent Iron Company), 9b, New Broad-street, E.C.

FRANCIS LOGAN, Esq., Cliffe Side, Bournemouth, and the Athenæum Club, London, S.W.

WILLIAM SLATER, Esq. (Messrs. William Slater and Co., the Exchange Bank, Carlisle.)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Esq., Old Park and Malin's Lee Iron Works, Shifnal, Shropshire.

PHILIP THOMAS BLYTH, Esq. (Messrs. Blyth and Co., East India Merchants), 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

With power to add to their number.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—THOMAS PAGE, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury; Messrs. WILLIS, PERCIVAL, and Co., 76, Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. CROSLY BROTHERS and CO., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, City, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—W. H. HEPBURN, Esq.

OFFICES,—NO. 9D, NEW BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed, by properly constructed tramways or road-rails, to bring into direct communication with the existing railway systems outlying towns and districts; and for the purpose of constructing such tram-railways this company has been formed. Complete prospectuses may be had at the company's offices. Applications for shares will be received by the company's bankers and brokers, and by the secretary, 9D, New Broad-street, City, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

Trevarrack United Mining Company.

CAPITAL £4096, IN 2048 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

The directors will be chosen by the shareholders at the first general meeting, which will be held immediately after allotment.

BANKERS—TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, and Co., Redruth.

PURSER—C. STEPHENS, Esq., Penzance.

SECRETARY—GEORGE STILL, Esq.

OFFICES:

LONDON: ETHELBURGA HOUSE, 70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

All applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the secretary at the London office, or to the bankers.

The object of the company is to purchase and work a certain mining property, situated in the parish of Lelant, Cornwall, and in a district famous for its metallic resources. In fact, the vicinity is one of the most remarkable mining regions in Cornwall.

The mine now at work upon the property is in the hands of one person, and is an undertaking too heavy for his individual resources.

The mine is sunk upon a very rich tin lode, one that has been hitherto unusually productive, and has never in any instance been known to fail.

The mine as at present worked has afforded abundant proof that, if carried on with adequate means, it will yield riches to its possessors. It is one of the finest progressive properties in the county, and only requires to be worked with commensurate power speedily to become dividend-paying, and at such a rate upon the outlay as will constrain general attention and surprise. On the depth at which it is now worked a more splendid lode could not be desired. A large pile of tinstuff is now at surface.

The proof afforded of the extraordinary excellence of this property is too conclusive to be resisted. The unanimous opinion in the neighbourhood can be ascertained by any enquirer to be, that this is one of the best mines which has been discovered in recent times. The property has been inspected by men known

in Cornwall as possessing the highest experience, and they have given unqualified testimony as to its excellence. Among the experienced persons who have borne evidence so strongly in its favour are Capt. James Pope, late of Basset; Capt. Henry James; and Capt. James Evans, of St. Agnes.

A splendid opportunity now presents itself in Trevarrack United for investors who prefer working a rich progressive mine to its maturity, when its shares will probably be worth ten times their original value, to the purchase of shares at a high premium in dividend-paying companies, and realising perhaps only 5 to 10 per cent. upon the outlay.

The sum of £900 is to be paid for the property.

Applications should be immediately made, as already indicated, to the company's bankers, or at the company's offices in London.

The resident agent has sent the following concise statement:—
"Trevarrack Mine.—The lode is looking splendid in sinking, it is holding its large size, and daily improving."

The Virtuous Lady Mining Company (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 £1 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES.

N.B.—The whole of the shares are taken up. The present quotation is £2 per share, and a limited number only will be disposed of at that price, as they are rapidly advancing in value.

The directors were chosen at the First General Meeting of Shareholders, which took place on Wednesday, September 1 1869, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock.

BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK.

SOLICITOR—MR. EDWARD CHILCOTT, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

The Virtuous Lady Mine is situated about 3 miles south-west of the town of Tavistock.

The sett, which is very extensive, and comprises the most highly mineralised ground in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, is held upon lease for 21 years, from Sir Massey Lopes, Baronet, dated July, 1869, upon a royalty or dues of 1-18th.

Almost unlimited water-power is available, as the rivers Walkham and Tavy pass through the sett.

Historical records set forth that this mine was worked by the ancients for silver, and that the caverns which were formed by mining industry were in later years inhabited by banditti. It is generally known that well advanced in the present century the mine has returned tens of thousands of tons of rich copper ore. It is, however, quite apparent that in the past the intrinsic value of the property was unknown, and, therefore, never duly appreciated, or it would have been more developed, and the treasures already discovered not left for the present proprietors. It was for years recognised as the mine of mines from its immense returns of rich copper ore, nevertheless the deepest workings are only about 17 fathoms from surface, which will readily show that really practically the mine has hardly been explored at all. The courses of ore so far worked upon are not what are called regularly defined; they are what are termed "flats"; they have, however, perfect walls, and when descending into the earth have a beautiful underlie; but suddenly the descent ceases, and the courses of ore run away in a "flat" direction for some considerable distance, when they again take a descent, with a fair underlie. It is from these "flats" that tens of thousands of tons of copper have been extracted, and the horizontal courses alone will unquestionably yield great quantities of ore, as they, comparatively speaking, have thus far been but slightly worked; the "flats" are, however, merely out-throws, yea, threads only of and from the gigantic quartz lodes which are 100 to 200 feet wide. By a winze or sink that has been put down some 8 fms. in one of the levels the ground below is found producing good and large stones of rich ore, and the evidence appears clear that these immense quartz lodes will when followed to the deep make most extensive lasting deposits of copper ore.

The extensive and remarkable crystallisation and decomposition throughout these great quartz lodes is a further striking evidence of the chemical action caused by affinity, change, or formation of existing very large metallic mineral bodies below, and further, the great counter lode to the south (upon which operations as showings only have been done as yet), and dipping to the north, will at about 40 fathoms from surface form a junction with the great north lodes, when almost unheard of masses of copper may be expected to be discovered.

The mine is in full operation, a water wheel and crushing machine and all the necessary machinery being in the active course of erection, and temporary dressing floors are laid out in order to dress the ore upon a small scale, until the machinery is put in motion, when more extensive workings generally can be carried on. The machinery will be started by the end of September, when the old work-

ings will be drained, and the shaft commenced to be sunk 15 fathoms deeper, and cross-cuts driven to intersect and cut the lodes at that depth, which can hardly fail to yield immense deposits of copper ore; but apart from any new explorations and anticipated great discoveries in entirely new ground, constant enquiries are being made by "tributers" for "pitches" in the old workings as soon as the mine is drained. To the uninitiated in practical mining it may be observed that "tributers" will take the only little bit of speculation there may be in the mine, as they receive nothing save a certain share (and this for a limited time only), of the sale of the ores they search for and discover.

We will now draw attention to the assays made by Dr. Philson:—No. 1 sample, yellow and black ore, clean in hard substance, 20 per cent. copper, 19½ ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2, peach, priam, yellow and black ore intermixed, 14½ per cent. copper, 16 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 3, priam, with a little black ore, 6½ per cent. copper, and 10 ozs. of silver to the ton.

An elaborate and most careful general mineral analysis by Dr. Philson, of the mineralised priam and other matters of the lode now being worked upon, gives a result of the existence of copper, silver, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, and sulphur—strong traces of the whole—but the chief and only paying quantity being copper, the silver contained in it enhancing its value. Mr. J. Harvey, Assayer, of Tavistock, has made several copper assays, the products of different specimens ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. A killas and peach have also been submitted to Dr. Philson, and Mr. W. Richards, gold and silver assayer, of London, to be tested for gold, by analysis and assay, and out of very small samples, both gentlemen found strong traces of gold. It is not at all unlikely the rich deposits of quartz in the old workings may contain both gold and silver, not visible to the eye, but rich enough to yield a profit upon pulverisation and proper treatment. Reference may be drawn to the fact that this mine has received large sums of money for its quartz specimens, as simply ornamental works of nature, it having been the rule to search every man coming from underground.

Ample capital is provided to put up most extensive and all necessary machinery, and thoroughly explore the mine, and at the same time the parts of the lodes above water level now being worked upon, which are productive in rich ore, and daily growing more valuable, will at once, and more especially when the machinery is in motion, so that the crusher can be used, furnish profits which can only result in handsome dividends at an early date.

Knowing that reports by mining agents embodied in a prospectus are more or less ignored, none accompany this circular. The mine is in full operation, and can be visited and inspected by any intending investor, mining inspector, or visitor upon their own account, upon application to the secretary for a visiting card.

The company is formed, the shares are all taken up, and the mine stands upon its own merits, open for the world to criticise.

Shares can be purchased of the Secretary, Mr. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, who is prepared to transfer a limited number at £2 per share.

COAL IN INDIA.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

We stated a few days ago that the Government of India, assured by competent authorities of the existence of a valuable coal field in the Central Provinces, had determined upon procuring from England the best apparatus it is possible to obtain, in order to test the extent of that field; moreover, notwithstanding the commendable caution that has characterised the action of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, certainty is so nearly attained that a light line of railway is already spoken of through the Hingunghat district down to the coal field of Chanda; and all this, too, follows close upon what people at one time regarded as an authoritative decision, that the black, shiny substance found on the banks of the Wurdah was not coal. The public generally can hardly have been prepared to learn that, beyond all reasonable doubt, Chanda possesses, at least, one compact bed of this mineral, containing, according to the most moderate calculation, eighteen million tons; that in all probability as much again may be found on the other—that is, the Berar—side of the river, and that an eminent mining engineer believes seams of no mean size exist elsewhere in the neighbourhood. Such, however, is the fact, established by careful scientific surveys, extending over a period of about three years. For the confirmation of any who may still be inclined to doubt the value of the discovery that the officers of the Central Provinces Commission have made, as well as for the information of the larger number who must wish to know something of its history, we purpose enumerating the principal steps that have been taken in connection therewith from the end of 1865 up to the present time.

In the latter part of 1865, Capt. Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, was engaged upon an undertaking—the collection of the clays of Chanda—which took him a great deal into the districts, and into out-of-the-way nooks and corners, where probably no European had ever been before—unless, indeed, it might have been in quest of the mighty bear. In the search for clay, Capt. Smith came upon a piece of coal shale in the bed of the Wurdah. Knowing that this did not "fall down from Jupiter," the Deputy Commissioner instituted a search for the larger rock of which it was a fragment. Some distance up the stream a hole was discovered in the left or Chanda bank, from which the shale had evidently been washed. A shaft was sunk, and coal reached at no great distance from the surface. A search in the neighbourhood disclosed, also, a patch of coal, cropping up in a ravine on the right, or Berar, side of the stream, and in February, 1866, another seam was discovered on the Berar side, near a place called Bullapore. Specimens obtained from near the surface, and, therefore, of necessity inferior in quality to that more deeply embedded, having been analysed in Bombay, were pronounced scarcely inferior to Chindwarra coal, and to possess calorific value equal to about two-thirds that of good Welsh. To continue this test still further, a whole cart-load of it was sent to Nagpore, to be tested by an officer who was reputed to be an authority in this and kindred matters. This gentleman operated upon the substance submitted to him; cleavage, fracture, lustre, hardness, were all considered—and the chemical analysis and Capt. Smith, too, were for a time almost extinguished by the declaration of this expert that the substance submitted to him was not coal at all; but in April, 1867, Mr. W. T. Blandford, of the Geological Survey, visited those parts, and reported on the Koombaree, Gogooos, and Bullapore seams. The first gave an authoritative decision that Chanda possessed coal—the Nagporean to the contrary notwithstanding. The first two beds he considered probably limited, but pronounced that at Bullapore highly promising, while an analysis made at Calcutta showed the coal to be of good quality. Thus encouraged, Capt. Smith found another seam, in March, 1868, on the right bank, near a village known as Latee, the coal of which was unmistakably good. Two months later a boring-machine was set to work, in order to ascertain the probable thickness of these beds. At Chanda, after boring for some time, the coal-bed was reached, 20 ft. of coal and carbonaceous shale were passed through, afterwards a few feet of clay, and then another bed of excellent coal, over 11 ft. in thickness. Mr. Blunie, Executive Engineer in Chanda, a gentleman admirably qualified for work of the kind, reported upon the boring made at Gogooos, as also upon the appearance of the Koombaree and Bullapore seams. These he did not consider to be mere isolated patches; everything seemed to prove them the outcrops of an extensive bed, which he thought steps should at once be taken to survey and define. Most sanguine of all, however, was Mr. Mark Fryar, Mining Engineer in connection with the Geological Survey. Deputed by the Survey to carry on these explorations, he submitted his first report in February last. So confident was he of the extent and value of the coal field that he counselled the immediate commencement of mining operations on a large scale, and the construction of a branch railway to Chanda. Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, desirous as he was to promote the development of such great mineral wealth, and though wishing that Mr. Fryar's views might turn out correct, was, nevertheless, not prepared to submit his proposals to the Government of India without knowing more of the grounds upon which the Mining Engineer based his calculations. Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent, differed from Mr. Fryar on some points as to the extent of the coal-bearing strata. So Mr. Fryar reported fully in April last, justifying the opinion he had previously expressed. Mr. Morris was not yet persuaded, however, that the time had come for the prosecution of mining enterprise on a large scale, but he thought sufficient information had now been obtained to warrant him in recommending the construction of a light line of railway through the cotton and coal-producing country of the Wurdah Valley, as also a moderate expenditure for the procuring of the best boring-machines from England—Mather and Platt's, for instance—and for completing as accurate a survey of the whole district as may be considered needful. In all he has done and advised Mr. Morris has been most cordially seconded by the Government of India. The latest information we possess brings us down to the 9th ult., when Mr. Googhegan, Under Secretary of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, announced the desire of Government that the enquiries proposed should be prosecuted with vigour, and that they had recommended the Secretary of State to have shipped from England at once one of the desiderated steam-borers, which, we may mention, is expected to reach Bombay by the end of the present year. This is in addition to several sets of boring apparatus already ordered; and Mr. Morris is likewise assured of all other reasonable support that he may desire to expedite and facilitate his survey and researches. It is certain, therefore, that there will be no unnecessary delay in determining as accurately as possible the value of the unsuspected wealth which the Central Provinces are undoubtedly possessed of.

Incomplete as the survey of the various seams and beds is at present, we may briefly indicate what is believed to be about the extent of those fields:—

GOGOOOS.—Near the village of Gogooos, on the left bank of the Wurdah, Capt. Smith, as we have said, sunk a shaft, and the section shows 14 ft. of workable coal to a depth of 24 ft. 1 in. This shaft is on the Chanda side of the river, but the seam has been cut through on the Berar side as well, and traced to a considerable distance, indicating a field of great depth and area.

BULLAPORE.—There is a very promising bed of coal presenting itself in the Wurdah, on the Nyaniside, but dipping into the Chanda district. The exposed bed being cut, 7 in. of shale and 6 ft. 4 in. of coal were found. From the position of this bed any estimate made from what can actually be seen must, Mr. Fryar considers, be an underestimate. This coal seam can also be traced along the line of its outcrop for some distance, proving that it was no isolated patch, but a regular normal bed, as likely to continue with its associated rock as any in India, as the Ranegunge beds, for instance.

LATEE.—Near Latee, a cutting on the river's edge displayed about 6 feet of coal and shale, the quality being apparently equal to that of the Bullapore seam. Coal has been found at other places in like quantity, and under such conditions as to leave no doubt in Mr. Fryar's mind that they continue as workable beds over a large area. The carboniferous sandstone strata extend over a tract of country 75 miles in length, and varying from 8 to 22 miles in breadth—in other words, over an area of 900 square miles. Over the whole of this, therefore, there are grounds for believing the coal fields likewise extend. It would be premature to enter upon any closer calculation regarding these beds at present. Sufficient is known to warrant the fullest research, and likewise the confident belief that the result of the measures of investigation recommended by Mr. Morris, and approved by the Government of India, will be more gratifying than is expected. If such is the case, the construction of the light line of railway must immediately follow.—*Times of India*, Bombay, July 6.

CHANDA COAL FIELDS.—We learn that the boring operations now being carried out in the Chanda coal fields are attended with the most encouraging results. One coal seam has, it is said, been discovered, 30 ft. in thickness, of such an extent that it alone could supply fuel to all the railways in India for half a century to come. Mr. Mark Fryar prosecutes his researches with unflagging zeal and unexpected success; and as a consequence, the Geological Survey people are threatening to step in and claim both him and his work. Mr. Oldham, it is said, has begun to press what he fancies to be a claim to have the sole direction of the explorations, boring and mining, and everything else entirely independent of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner. The claim put forward by the Geological Department does not surprise us; the present was hardly a chance to be missed. But at the same time the credit of the discovery is so entirely due to the officers of the Central Provinces Commission, and so well qualified have they shown themselves for the direction of such operations, that we should be very sorry indeed to see anyone allowed to interfere now that success has so far crowned their labours. Indeed, we fail to perceive what Mr. Oldham has to do with the matter at all. He may, of course, if he like, say to Lord Mayo—Mr. Fryar is an officer of my department, and I cannot allow him to be thus disconnected therefrom; and very probably he will receive his jawab. Or Mr. Oldham may send another officer to Chanda to make scientific observations, and to report to him. No one, we suppose, would have any objection to that course, but it is altogether unreasonable to expect that now, because he happens to be the head of the geologists, he should step in and in any way interfere with plans already formed, plans which may have weighty considerations to recommend them, of which a geologist, pure and simple, might not perceive the importance. We think that the Chief Commissioner is fairly entitled to expect that he shall retain the sole controlling agency, and we have no doubt Lord Mayo will think so, should it become necessary to refer the question to him.—*Times of India*.

CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—The rock in the level has been exceedingly hard for some yards, composed of quartz, hard capel, and metamorphosed slate. This exceedingly tenacious band appears to have formed the shell of a remarkable vugh, or hollow in the rock, which, in addition to the usual concomitant of vugh—beautiful crystals of quartz, interspersed with crystals or cubes of mineral—carried on its inner surface a fine branch of copper imbedded in the congealed quartz of the district, so well known as the matrix of every copper-bearing lode in North Wales. This is the second lode or branch of copper already passed through in this comparatively short level, the first being of the full size of an ordinary Cornish lode, 2 feet 6 inches in width. There is little doubt, from the angle of inclination, that in depth all these lodes or branches will unite with the gigantic lode, now only a few yards distant, to cut which the level is being driven. The copper-bearing district of this country (North Wales) has never yet been half developed or appreciated, although more copper has been raised in a single year from one of these mines than from all the copper mines of Cornwall put together. This fact has been too little known or considered, but the sensible and practical letters of Mr. Absalom Bennett will, no doubt, direct the attention of the investing public to new virgin mines, like the Cwm Dwyfor, where the numerous and rich lodes can be worked for 300 yards in depth from their present productive points without any machinery by levels alone. Such

properties only need be seen by experienced miners to obtain for them a reputation second to none in the Principality. This does not resemble a new and improved mining property, but is one reduced to the apparent certainties which mines can even-ure by the fact of the adjoining mines having been profitably and large productive for centuries.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN WALES.—It is to be regretted that we do not hear a little more through the medium of the Journal of what is being carried on in the NANTGOS CONSOLES. However, for the benefit of those interested, it may be satisfactory to know that the mine is now at work, and the drawing of lead ore proceeding regularly and satisfactorily. A 30-in. crushing-mill, with ruff wheel, and everything complete, is now delivered on the mine, and may be expected to get into a regular state of working in two months, when good returns and profits will be made. The 26 west and Barbary's new discovery are both looking exceedingly well. **LYNTHY LEAD MINES:** In the 35 there is a course of ore discovered left standing by the side of the old works, that will yield more than 1 ton of lead ore per fathom for 100 fms. long and 30 fms. high. This can be worked on a tribute of 4s. in 11, and will leave more than one-half of the value of the ore in profits to the fortunate shareholders. It will take from three to four months to erect the necessary machinery and ventilate the mine properly. **THE LLYWERN MINE** is fast approaching a dividend-paying state. The course of ore in the 60 yields upwards of 2 tons per fathom. As soon as this ground is laid open for stopping great profits will be made. **DOLWEN** is attracting attention, the lode being one of the finest description, and being in a fine channel of unbroken ground for a great distance, with a great probability of soon meeting a good course of lead ore. **ABSALEM FRANCIS:** *Goginian, Sept. 15.*

HINGTON DOWN.—An important improvement has taken place in this mine, the lode in the 100 west being a fine course of ore. Prior to making a small cross-course it was valued at 40s. per fathom; it is now worth 20s. per fathom, with every prospect of further improvement. In addition to this discovery, the 140 west is letting out a large stream of water, indicative of a large course of ore being near at hand. A stone of ore from the 100 has been assayed, and gives a produce of 43 7-10ths for copper.

GREAT WHEEL VOR has further improved during the past few days, and at points which have a material effect upon its permanent prosperity.

The recent improvement in the **ROYALTON TIN MINE** is likely again to bring this district into favourable notice. A sufficient call was made at the last meeting to place the company in a sound financial position, and to erect the 48 heads of additional stamps, engine for pumping, drawing, &c., which will lead to more than double the present returns of tin. There is little doubt of Royalton becoming a permanent dividend mine.

TIN VALLEY is progressing very satisfactorily, and they are now making arsenic, and preparing tin for the market from the halva at surface, of which there is a large quantity. The copper lode is producing 1½ ton per fathom, and there are indications of further improvement.

PROSPER UNITED.—The sale of the valuable plant and machinery of these mines took place on Tuesday. After considerable competition they were knocked down to Capt. Teague, of Tincroft, for the large sum of 7075s. We understand that Mr. Hill, of Helston, attended on behalf of the lords, and offered to grant new sets on most liberal terms; and Capt. Teague had a fortnight granted him wherein to make application. There are about 400 hands employed on the mine, and the monthly labour pay alone amounts to nearly 1000l. The last pay-day took place a few days since, and there being no funds immediately applicable for the purpose, Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, came forward and paid out of their own pocket the wages of the labour and machinery for the month, the whole of the purchase money for the plant and machinery has been paid, and it is satisfactory to know that, even if a new company should not be formed, the poor labourers will be paid in full without any delay.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—We are in excellent working order, and shall show at next meeting a very favourable position of affairs, the sales of tin last account (24 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.) realising, with carriage, 1541l. 3s. 9d., leaving a balance in favour of adventurers of 45l. 2s. 10d.

NEW TRELAUNY (St. Ives).—It is very gratifying to notice active operations resumed in this highly promising undertaking. The neglect of the late company to prosecute thoroughly this property by the erection of an engine and efficient machinery has been taken advantage of by a few private individuals, who are now working in earnest.

A very excellent engine is being erected for the purposes of pumping and drawing, and when it is considered that from the shaft, which was only sunk 37 fathoms from surface, on the course of the lode, and about 30 fathoms driven east and west in the 20, over 230 tons of mineral was raised and sold, no further evidence is required of the value of the property. The sudden disappearance of the late secretary in the early part of last year threw the affairs of the concern into confusion, but why the shareholders did not come forward to retain and continue the working of the property we cannot conceive.

A new lease on favourable terms has been secured by some parties who have been at work in connection with the workings of East Caradon and Marke Valley Mines. The energy displayed in the development of these mines produced such success that we predict a similar future for New Trelawny. If carried on with the same vigour, of which we have no doubt, Capt. J. Gifford, who was the last person that inspected the mine previous to its suspension, reports:—"That the lode in the 30 west is composed of capel, quartz, and mundle, spotted with black and yellow copper ore, yielding full 4 tons of mundle per fm. The lode in the bottom of the said level is 3 feet wide, yielding full 6 tons of mundle per fathom. In the bottom of the shaft the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundle, with good spots of black and yellow copper ore intermixed—a very promising point."

LOVELL CONSOLS.—The 12 east, on the north lode, which was reported 10 or 12 days since as having improved and producing fine stones of tin, is now worth 10l. per fathom, and is opening out wider. The ground in the west end on the south lode is altering, and is becoming more congenial for tin. Altogether, the progress and prospects of the mine are very satisfactory.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—The reports are as satisfactory as they have hitherto been. The mine is opening out both east and west in rich ore ground; and those who have been expecting a very profitable mine within a reasonable time are not likely to be disappointed.

LEAD MINING IN FLINTSHIRE—THE MOLD MINES.—In former workings, when lead was of much less commercial value than at the present time, the mines immediately adjacent to the town of Mold returned extraordinary sums to the fortunate possessors—the Halkyn Mine alone yielding to the late Marquis of Westminster a profit of nearly 1,000,000l. sterling. From the Minera Mines within the last 17 years a net profit of 466,250l. has been secured on a capital of only 45,000l., thus returning in dividends more than ten times the original cost, or at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum, and each 25l. share realising at the present moment 175l. The Mold Mines are in close proximity to these and other equally remunerative properties, and have for some time been steadily prosecuting the erection of first-rate machinery, the opening up and laying out of their works, all of which have been substantially completed, with a view to permanency and the extensive development of their valuable resources. On the well-known Cat Hole lode, which has already returned dividends amounting to upwards of 400,000l., several important discoveries have been made; a very valuable yield of lead ore is now being secured, and Mr. Darlington, whose eminence as a practical miner is substantially recognized by his association as the manager of the celebrated Minera Mine, already alluded to, writes:—"I can, and I do affirm, that I see no reason to doubt that we shall again see the (Mold) mine equal, if not equal, the past." Mr. Darlington's testimony is further confirmed by all competent miners who have visited the property, and the highest opinions have also been expressed by Messrs. Henry Reckett, F.G.S., of Wolverhampton; Edward Hull, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; and by other eminent geologists who have personally inspected the mines. Nor is the process by which these gentlemen have formed their judgment either difficult or uninteresting, the Mold mines being always open to inspection, and anyone visiting them will find in Capt. Clemence, the resident manager, at all times an intelligent and courteous guide.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY UNITED MINES.—I am much pleased to find from some of the local shareholders who attended the meeting at the mines (at which a dividend was declared) that everything agrees with the statements of the parties who have so strongly recommended the shares as an investment. One shareholder says that everything in Kelly Bray is looking splendid and the only drawback is the insufficiency of apparatus for returning the ores. In Holmbush, too, the company will speedily have the appliances at work now required to return the vast quantities of mineral broken underground. I am informed that the 20 fm. level is so full of this broken ore and mundle as to render it necessary to suspend further operations there until the agents are in a position to draw it to surface. This state of things is not only gratifying to the shareholders but the promoters as well, and will greatly benefit the locality by inducing the public to work other concerns. **A SHAREHOLDER.**

PRINCESS OF WALES.—A rich tin lode has been cut in this mine, and the gossan lode is expected to be cut daily, the mine promising to be one of the richest in the neighbourhood.

EXCELSIOR.—The lode in this mine has been cut through during the last week, in the cross-cut from the shaft, and is of a very satisfactory character, and gives promise of being very productive for tin. The recent discoveries at Kelly Bray, Hington Down, Wheel Arthur, and Hawkmoor Mines, augur well for the Hington district, a very small portion of which has really been mined, but which must, we think, now be brought into notice by the recent discoveries.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—They have brought a very fine engine from the Devon Great Consols, and hope to be soon in the market with large sales of tin.

"THE MINING QUARTERLY."—Another edition of this periodical has just been issued, for although 9000 copies have already been disposed of, the stock has become completely exhausted. Referring to the work, the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 11 says—"The August number of the useful little periodical bearing this title has just been issued, and is worthy of attentive reading by all interested in mining enterprise. The articles entitled—'Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Mining,' and 'History of Mining in Britain,' are really valuable contributions to mining literature. The article on the 'Origin and Formation of Metals' likewise displays considerable research, and will prove generally interesting. The business portion of the Quarterly is well arranged, and conveys a large amount of information as concisely as possible."

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Sept. 12, was 9769l. 3s. 4d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LOW SPIRITS.—As autumn advances, more particularly after an unusually changeable summer temperature, the feeble and aged especially suffer from a languid and imperfect state of the circulation, which even to the strong sometimes produces an unaccountable despondency. Holloway's Pills effectually dispel the gloom by which nature foreshadows a warning of some serious malady. These wonderful pills act so certainly, safely, and rapidly on the digestive organs, that all depressing emotions gradually yield, the vital energy returns, and the frequent cause of fevers and other ailments disappears. Holloway's Pills never can do any harm. To the delicate, sedentary, ailing, and aged they are most strongly recommended as domestic aperients, as they contain no injurious ingredients.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.

The total quantity of gold received by Government escort at Sydney in the first six months of this year was 105,333 ozs., as compared with 107,792 ozs. at the corresponding period of 1862, and 99,264 ozs. in the corresponding period of 1867. The yield of gold has slightly increased this year in the western gold fields of New South Wales, but it has declined in the southern and northern fields of the colony. New sources of supply at Trunk Creek are expected to add largely to the receipts for the remainder of the year. The slight falling off which is observable, upon the whole, in the yield of gold in New South Wales this year is attributed to the fact that drought in February and March caused many crushing machines in the western districts to stop work. The Trunk Creek gold field lies in the west of the colony, about 35 miles from Bathurst, and 16 miles from Carcoar; the field consists of auriferous quartz reefs, in which the precious metal is very abundant. These reefs have been marked off for six miles, and it is believed that the field will prove the richest ever opened out in New South Wales. In the Mudgee district, in New South Wales, quartz is being crushed with encouraging results, about 2 ozs. per ton being obtained. There has also been a new rush to Nuggety Ridge, near Sofala, in New South Wales.

Favourable reports are made as to gold exploration at Jupiter Creek and Barossa, in South Australia; the development of the reefs at the Barossa field is, however, delayed by the want of adequate machinery. The prospects the new field at the Gilbert Ranges (Queensland) do not appear to be completely satisfactory, the accounts received being somewhat contradictory. The fields about Rockhampton (Queensland) appear to be yielding steadily, and support a considerable population.

A new rush is reported in Queensland to Goganjia Creek. Mr. Goodall, one of the discoverers of the Tower Hill quartz reef in Tasmania, has obtained a 21 years' lease of 157 acres of the land on which the reef occurs; and he proposes, with the assistance of some Victorian capitalists, to test thoroughly the value of his discovery. Mr. T. G. Williams, the discoverer of a reef of auriferous quartz at Waterhouse, in Tasmania, had, at the last dates, 150 tons of quartz stacked, which were expected to yield from 4 ozs. to 6 ozs. to the ton.

Great activity prevails on the Thames gold fields, in the northern island of New Zealand, and numerous companies for carrying on operations in these fields have been formed under the Mining Companies' Limited Liability Act. An extraordinary return of gold has been obtained from the Long Drive claim in the Thames fields; in one month dividends of 8l. per 5l. scrip were paid from this claim, and within a few weeks the price of the scrip has risen from 5l. to 50l. The yield of gold from the claim in June amounted to 3600 ozs. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Charles Beresford hold 50 shares in the claim, for which they paid 2500l., or 50l. per share; the dividend paid upon the 50 shares for June amounted to 400l., and a further dividend of about 6l. per share was expected to be declared for July. The same rich leaders which have rendered the Long Drive claim so celebrated have been struck in the All Nations claim; Shotover claim has continued to keep up its name, and even stuff which had been previously neglected as rubbish has been yielding from 2 to 3 ozs. of gold to the ton at the Thames Crushing Company's battery. The richest quartz is, however, still being crushed at the Shotover battery. On the Golden Crown claim a large battery was being erected at the last dates.

The Homeward Bound, the Eureka, the Shamrock, the City of Glasgow, Mr. Isaac's, the John O' Groats, and a variety of other claims continue to yield extremely well, while there are yet again other claims which have at present been only so far developed as to show that they contain stones of wonderful richness. To thoroughly utilise, however, the Thames gold fields, extended facilities for crushing quartz must be provided, and it is satisfactory to note that the quantity of available crushing machinery is steadily increasing. The townships of Shortland and Graham's Town, created by the fields, are fast becoming large and populous. All the local banks have now opened agencies at Graham's Town, as well as at Shortland. In the province of Otago, New Zealand, the gold fields, which have been worked since 1861, appear to have increased in productivity of late; one claim near Alexandria has paid its shareholders 300l. each from nine days' washing. Another dredge near the Manuhirika Junction is stated to have averaged 17 ozs. of gold per day for some time past. An attempt is about to be made to discover payable gold in the Dunstan Flat. On the whole, the yield of gold in New Zealand promises to present a considerable increase this year.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD.—The importance of the position acquired by New Zealand as a gold-producing quarter of the world will be inferred from the annexed statement, showing the value of the gold exports from the colony during the 10 years ending 1867, and the value of the aggregate imports of Australian gold into the United Kingdom during the same period:—

Year.	Exports, New Zealand Gold, U.K.	Imports, Australian Gold, U.K.	Year.	Exports, New Zealand Gold, U.K.	Imports, Australian Gold, U.K.
1858	£ 52,443	£9,064,763	1863	£2,132,479	£5,995,368
1859	28,427	8,624,566	1864	1,857,817	2,656,971
1860	17,885	6,719,090	1865	2,252,689	5,051,170
1861	759,275	6,331,225	1866	2,897,412	5,820,571
1862	1,691,289	6,704,753	1867	2,734,276	5,801,207

The total exports of New Zealand gold last year were probably nearly, if not quite, equal to those of 1867; in the current year some increase may be anticipated, in consequence of the extraordinary quantity of gold obtained from the Thames field. But for the great development of New Zealand gold mining, the yield of Australasian gold would have materially fallen off.

AUSTRALIAN PEARLS.—Australian papers state that a number of fine pearls discovered at the fisheries carried on in the vicinity of Nicol Bay, Western Australia, have been exhibited in Melbourne. They are of great size and beauty, the most valuable among them resembling in shape and dimensions the eyeball of a large fish. This is said to be worth upwards of 200l.

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—*Telegram:* Produce for July, 15,793 ozs.; weighed to Aug. 18, 4237 ozs. Previous month, 14,077 ozs.; first division of next month, 4315 ozs.; corresponding month last year, 15,111 ozs.; first division of next month, 4458 ozs.

JAVALI.—Advices from this mine, dated Aug. 8, have been received. The expenditure has been 5000l., and the remittance is 408½ ozs. of gold. The title-deeds of a large tract of valuable timber land, recently acquired by the company on very advantageous terms, had been duly received. The company's agent at Greyton, Mr. Hollenbeck, writes that an armistice has been agreed upon between the legitimate Government of Nicaragua and the rebels, by the intervention of San Salvador, and that Honduras and Costa Rica are also endeavouring to restore peace. The accounts are fully confirmed by advices from the Pacific side of the country.

IMPERIAL SILVER QUARRIES.—*Lewis Chalmers, Aug. 23:* There were 11 ft. of tunnel made last week.

VAL ANTIGORIA.—*T. Roberts, Sept. 2:* We distilled the amalgam obtained since the 5th of June yesterday, resulting in 1 ingot of gold, weighing 43 ozs. 10 dwts. 9 grs.; the same has been consigned for remittance to the office. This gold was obtained from 56 tons of ore, showing an average yield of 15 dwts. 13 grs. per ton. The stope in the back of the 30, on No. 1 lode, yield 1½ ton per fathom, worth 16 dwts. per ton. We have stopped driving the adit end north, and have put the men to widen this level where necessary, to receive the winding-rope on to the incline shaft on No. 2 lode; this work will be carried out with all possible speed. The end driving north in the 20, on No. 2 lode, is poor at present; this month we intend to open a stope in the back, behind this end, where the lode yields 2 tons per f., worth 15 dwts. per ton. The end driving north in the 50 yields good stones of ore.

LUSITANIAN.—*Sept. 7:* Palhal Mine: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 130 the lode in the shaft is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a branch of ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in No. 79, below the 120, west of Taylor's, on Basto's lode, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in No. 78, below the 8, west of Perez's shaft, on branch, is 8 in. wide, yielding stones of ore.—*Levels on Basto's Lode:* The lode in the 130, east of Taylor's, is 5 ft. wide, composed of runners of country and quartz, and very wet. In the 130, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 120, east of ditto, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of runners of country, with loose quartz and stones of mundle. In the 120, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz. In the 110, east of River shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country. The 110, west of Taylor's, is suspended. In the 28, west of cross-cut, on branch, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of country. In the 28 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 18, west of cross-cut, west of Perez's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of country. In the 8, west of Perez's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding stones of ore.—*Carrahal:* There are strings of quartz in the incline shaft below the 50, which at times yield

small stones of lead. In No. 10 rise, above the 40, east of incline, the lode is worth 3 tons of lead and blende per fathom—the greater part is lead. In the 50, east of incline, on the great lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with stones of blende. The 50 cross-cut, south of ditto, is suspended. In the 40, east of incline, the lode is 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz and lead, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flonak and a little quartz. In the 10 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz. In the adit level, west of incline shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of quartz. In the 10, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, with mundle—a very kindly lode. In the deep adit the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, flonak, and stones of mundle.

PESTARENA UNITED.—*T. Roberts, J. Mitchell, T. Warne:* We distilled and melted the amalgam obtained from the three districts for August yesterday, and to-day consigned the gold in nine ingots for remittance to the office, weighing 918 ozs. 7 dwts. 20 grs. This gold was obtained from 970 tons of ore: 179 tons, amalgamated at Pestarena, yielded 299 ozs. 2 dwts. 8 grs.; 169 tons of more inferior ore from Pestarena, amalgamated at Battiglo, yielded 126 ozs. 9 dwts.; 38 tons from Caut Mine gave 10 ozs. 5 dwts. 23 grs.; and 584 tons from Val Toppa Mine gave 482 ozs. 10 dwts. 13 grs.—*Poschiera:* The stope in the bottom of the 75, north of shaft, yield 7 tons per fathom, worth 16 dwts. of gold per ton. The stope in the bottom of the 70 yield 9 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton. The end driving north at the 70 is producing good stones of ore. The stope in the bottom of the 46 north, on No. 2 lode, yield 4 tons per fathom, worth 18 dwts. per ton; and the stope in back of this level 3 tons, worth 17 dwts. per ton. During the past month we opened a new sink in the bottom of the 33, on No. 5 lode, and the present month we intend to stope south from this sink, where the lode yields 3 tons, worth 17 dwts. per ton. The stope in the back of the 16 south yield 4 tons per fathom, worth 15 dwts. per ton. The boundary stope yield 5 tons per fathom, worth 17 dwts. per ton. The end driving south from boundary winze yield 4 tons per fathom, worth 15 dwts. per ton, and the end north 1½ ton, worth 17 dwts. per ton. This month we shall commence to open an incline shaft down through an old shaft, coming down near the north end of the course of ore in bottom of the 75; while engaged in this work we shall raise some ore from branches in the hanging side, at present worth 3 tons per fathom of shaft, value at 1 oz. per ton. Nothing new in the cross-cut west at this level. In the cross-cut west at the 46, driving towards the whim-shaft, we have reached a branch letting out water, and very likely is the same that we struck in the shaft, we shall now resume the sinking of the shaft.—*Aquavite:* The lode in the stope in back of the 23 south yield 4 tons per fathom, worth 18 dwts. of gold per ton. The lode in the end, driving south, yields 3 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton; this end bids fair for an improvement. The stope in the bottom south, near the whim-shaft, yield 6 tons per fathom, worth 1½ oz. per ton; and the stope in the bottom north 4 tons, worth 16 dwts. of gold per ton. Old stope in back of the 33 south yield 3 tons of 1 oz. ore per fathom; and the new stope 4½ tons, worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. The end driving south yields 4 tons, worth 12 dwts. per ton; we expect an improvement in this end shortly. In the end of the 16 fathom level south we have a change for the better, with a lode 18 inches wide, letting out water freely, and hope to be able to report a further improvement in our next. The stope in the bottom, 20 metres behind this end, yield 7 tons of ore per fathom, worth 2 ozs. per ton. No change in the engine-shaft/sinking under the 46 fm. level.—*Val Toppa:* The winze has been communicated from No. 3 to No. 4 level; we have now good ventilation. In the cross-cut at No. 4 we have reached a change of rock, letting out some water. At No. 3 level the lode in the end driving south from first cross-cut yields 5 tons per fm., worth 4 ozs. of gold per ton. In the rise behind this end the lode yields 3 tons per fathom, worth 2 ozs. of gold per ton. The stope at No. 2 level, on the new, or flat lode, yield 6 tons per fathom, worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. The rise in back of this level yields 6 tons per fathom, worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton. In the end south in this level we are cross-cutting west through one part of the lode, which is principally quartz; it yields 7 dwts. of gold per ton, and the end driving north on the flat lode yields 3 tons of ½-oz. ore per fathom. The lode in the Marmo Rosso end north improves as it leaves the cleavage mentioned in our last, yielding at present 3 tons per fm., worth 4 dwts. per ton. In the end south, above Marmo Rosso level, we have an improvement in the bottom of the end, the lode appears, so far as seen, 3 ft. wide, with excellent stones of ore, and we expect it to improve, as we are getting near the line of ore worked on in the back of Marmo Rosso level.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. JOHN PAGE, of Glasgow, has specified a patent relating to pipe-joints and cement for the same, and also suitable for cementing other articles, such as building materials. This invention has principally for its object to obtain a simple, durable, strong, and inexpensive joint for pipes, and in carrying it out improved cement is used, which is also suitable for cementing other articles, such as building materials. This joint is more particularly, although not exclusively, suitable for cast-iron pipes, such as are used for conveying water or gas, and is such that turning and boring of the spigots and faucets may be dispensed with, or the two modes may be used in combination. The pipes may be made with alternate spigot and faucet ends to joint into each other, or with both ends, as spigots, to be jointed by means of overlapping rings. The joint effectually prevents leakage, and also acts as a tie to prevent the pipe-lengths from being drawn or forced asunder. The cement is made by mixing with 300 parts by weight of Portland or other hydraulic cement about 100 parts of iron turnings or filings, or of any iron oxide reduced to powder, and about one part of ammonium chloride with about two parts of sulphur. The ferruginous refuse of sulphur copper ores may be substituted for the iron turnings. The cement is made up with water, and sets rapidly after being rammed in, whilst it can be easily removed by a chipping tool when required.

Mr. THOMAS MORTLOCK, of Singleton-street, Hoxton, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to apparatus for levelling, furrowing, and dressing millstones. To carry out this invention a metal frame is employed, truly planned and faced on the under side, which, when the apparatus is in use, rests on the stone to be operated on, and is there kept in place by its own weight. On the frame a carriage is mounted, and it is capable of sliding along it on guides from end to end, a motion which is given to it by manual labour. The carriage has upon it a tool-holder, capable of being traversed across the carriage by a screw. In the tool-holder is fixed a tool, it may be a diamond or steel point or cutter, and as the carriage is moved along the frame, the tool traces lines upon the face of the stone. The point or tool is set down to the depth required by a screw, and with the tool-holder it is moved a minute distance across the carriage before each forward traverse of the carriage; the motion is given by the screw of the carriage operated on by a self-acting ratchet and pawl. Thus it will be seen that at each action the cutter forms a minute and perfectly true groove on the stone, either on the face or in the furrow, as the case may be, and these lines being repeated very closely together, and parallel the one to the other, the required level and roughened face is given to the stone, and the furrows are made and kept of the proper depth. When one quarter or part of the stone is complete, the frame is shifted on to the next quarter or part, which is similarly operated upon, and so the operation goes on until the work on the stone is complete.

THE WORKS OF DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—A thorough inspection of this extensive and important mine would require many days to accomplish. A mine, the sett of which is 4 miles across in one direction, and 2½ in another, which has 2½ miles of perpendicular shafts, for men and materials, 5½ miles of perpendicular winzes or rises for ventilation, 26½ miles of levels or underground passages, and 1 mile of flues in connection with the arsenic works; which descends to a depth of 1410 ft. below the surface, and is worked by 1100 men, women, and children; seven gigantic steam-engines, and 32 enormous water-wheels, one of which ordinarily has the power of 120 horses—a mine like this, importing its timber and coals by the cargo, having its own steam saw-mill and steam-hammers, blacksmiths' shops, engineering and manufacturing establishments, cannot be visited without a vast amount of information as well as pleasure being derived. The processes for raising and sorting the ore, much of which is very beautiful, are interesting; but the most novel feature is the arsenic works, at which about 160 tons a month, half the production of the whole world, is produced. To walk around great mounds of arsenic in its raw state is curious enough, but to walk amongst vast stacks of barrels of the deadly powder fully prepared, to taste the exhalations from the kilns, to look into the glowing furnace, where the already white powder is exposed to a white heat, and then to be assured that to swallow a tenth part of a teaspoonful of that which is so freely scattered around would kill the strongest man, is even more sensational than to look down a shaft 200 fathoms deep. It is consoling to remember that the arsenic has other uses than that for which it is notorious, otherwise it would be ominous to see stacked enough to destroy the whole human family, if properly apportioned amongst its members. The red and yellow ochre works are a new development of the activity and resources of the mine.

COPPER ORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Minnesotian* has an account of Mr. Kames's discovery on the north shore of Lake Superior, at the foot of the Saw-too Mountains, of grey copper ore, a metal never before discovered in any considerable vein in that country, most valuable as an alloy for gold and silver manufactures, and in this instance singularly pure from admixture with arsenic, iron, or zinc. The only impurity, so to speak, is silver, of which there is an amount equal in value to 216 or 218 per cent. of ore. The vein varies from ½ to nearly 4 in. in thickness of ore. The ore yields 75 per cent. of pure metal, and its value in Europe is about \$400 per ton.

A quicksilver mine, which was discovered near the town of Sarawak (Borneo), in 1867, promises to prove one of the richest in the world.

The railways in the United States open to the end of 1868 were 43,000 miles in length, the cost of construction was 374,000,000l., or about 869s. per mile, and the gross revenue for the year amounted to 80,000,000l.

NEW BRYNPOSTIG.—J. Kitto, Sept. 16: Since my last report the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 20 fm. level, has very considerably improved in character, and is now about 18 inches wide, composed of a beautiful sugary spar, with strong spots of lead ore, and is altogether favourable in appearance for a much greater improvement, at any rate, the prospects at the present depth are superior to anything that we had reason to anticipate. The lode in the

WHEAL KITTY.—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey. Sept. 11: In the 82, driving west of Hoigate's shaft, the lode is worth for tin 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In the 106 fm. level cross-cut, driving south of shaft, no alteration has taken place during the week. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom—a very promising lode. In the 94, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 92, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.

In the 82, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 47. per fathom.—Caunter Lode: In the 82, driving north of shaft, we have not as yet cut the lode to the east of the cross-course, but hope to do so in the coming week. In the 44, driving east of cross-cut, the branch is poor.

WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.—William Johns, Wm. Verran, Sept. 11: The 25 has been driven west of Law's shaft for several fathoms, by the side of the lode, for dispatch; we have now cut into it, and it is very gratifying for us to say it is about 2½ ft. wide, containing abundance of malleable, mixed up with yellow copper ore—a very kindly-looking lode. We have now set the same to a pair of tributaries, to strip it down as quickly as possible. The stone in the back of the 45, east of shaft, is worth full 2 tons of ore per fathom. Seeing what is already laid open in the 45, east of shaft, and as well in the 35 west, has induced us to resume the sinking of Law's shaft by a full pair of men, and when a deeper level is reached, by the indications shown, we have a right to expect good results.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Sept. 11: We beg to inform you the lode in the engine-shaft is of the same value, worth 32½ per fathom. The lode in the 141, east of shaft, is worth 15½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 120, under Gooding's shaft, is worth 18½ per fathom. The lode in Gooding's shaft, sinking below the 110 fm. level, is improved, and now worth 20½ per fathom. The ground in Hind's engine-shaft is harder, and a little water to draw, consequently we cannot sink fast; sunk about 28 fathoms from surface. The rise is still hard and spare for rising.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, Sept. 11: The lode in the 30, west of cross-course, produces good stones of copper ore, and promises improvement.

THE TIN TRADE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The following figures may be of service to those who are interested in the future of tin. Facts speak for themselves. Stocks since March have increased 1600 tons. An increased stock means an over-supplied market. An over-supplied market must invariably result in declining prices. Speculation for the moment may check the legitimate course of trade, but the future of prices will, as ever, be regulated by the inevitable law of supply and demand. It remains to be seen if the operators who, struggling against facts from March till September, have signally failed to establish any advance in price will be strong enough or bold enough to absorb the 2000 tons of Banca to be sold in Holland on the 27th inst., and, if absorbed, whether they will be able to maintain their situation till the spring of next year, when the Trading Company will probably have from 5000 to 6000 tons of tin for sale. They certainly must not expect assistance from consumers, who for the past six months, having been fully supplied from Cornwall, have altogether retired from the foreign market.

	Stock.	Price.
January 1, 1869.....Tons	8659	£110
February 1.....	7699	114
March 1.....	7486	126
April 1.....	7882	135
May 1.....	8123	132
June 1.....	8559	135
July 1.....	8403	130
August 1.....	8983	132
September 1.....	9108	131

* Banca, Straits, and Billiton floating and warehoused.
† Quoted value of Straits in London.

SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET BOUNDARY DISPUTE.—(From a Correspondent.)—It is scarcely fair that the South Frances committee should speak in their report of their defensive position, and no doubt every shareholder in West Basset will think such a statement ought not to be allowed to go uncontradicted before the public. They may deceive their own shareholders as much as they please, that is their affair; but the West Basset shareholders may well take notice of it. The "ten years lawsuit" (it is eleven) has arisen from the South Frances adventurers having appealed against the verdict (given by the jury in favour of West Basset) in order to set it aside; and it is West Basset who has been defending their position or verdict. They have succeeded in setting aside the verdict, but it remains to be proved whether or not they will "take anything by their motion." Shrewd suspicions are entertained that they will gain a loss, and that a pretty heavy one; and serve them right, for they were entreated, before one shilling was spent in law, not to make it a legal question, and were forewarned of the consequences of doing so, which predictions have been fulfilled to the letter.

CHONTALES.—In addition to the advices which appear in another column, it should be mentioned Mr. Belt states that the result of the working of the mines points to this conclusion—that the average of the ore will yield a profit, and that had it not been for the revolution and the floods, the return of gold for July would have amounted to nearly 600 ozs., leaving a profit of between 300l. and 400l. upon the month's operations. The latest news from the interior is that an armistice for 15 days has been arranged, and that the Honduras Government has signified its willingness to assist, if necessary, the Government of Nicaragua in quelling the disturbance. The Honduras Minister in this country has stated that the advices he has received tend to show that the outbreak will prove to be of an unimportant character. Owing to the abstraction of native labour from the mines, consequent upon this disturbance, the remittance is only 282 ozs. Mr. Belt expressed great regret that at the moment he had brought the mines to be worked profitably this unfortunate crisis should occur.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—The Don Pedro telegram from Lisbon informed the directors that the produce for July amounted to 15,793 oits., and that for the first division of August the amount weighed was 4237 oits.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—As will be seen by the advices which appear elsewhere, the operations at these mines continue to show a gradual increase of profit. The produce for June amounts to 719 ozs. of gold, which is the largest yet made, leaving a net profit of 345l. for the month. In June, 1868, the produce was 420 ozs., the loss being 500l. It should be observed that the profit of 345l. has been realised in face of the drought at Remedios. It is upon these grounds that the manager of the mines states that "in a comparatively short time the company will certainly obtain a satisfactory and successively increasing interest on its capital invested."

THE VAN MINING DISTRICT.—At the Van United Mines operations were commenced yesterday, the celebrated Van lode being that to which attention has first been directed; and from the indications presented, together with the general character of the undertaking, it is considered that there is every probability of its soon becoming a very valuable property. The mine is to the west of the Van, the geological and mineralogical characteristics of the two mines being identical, and as an ample capital (25,000l., in shares of 5l. each) has been fixed, and as the same lodes pass through the entire length of the Van United sett, it is confidently expected that similar results will be realised. The sett is held for 21 years, at 1-14th royalty, and the mine has been very favourably reported upon by Capt. J. H. Hitchens and F. Evans. Large dividends are now paid by the lead mines of Wales, and with regard to the Van United, it is thought that few enterprises offer more profitable employment for capital.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.—This mine gives further evidence of improvement every day, and the number of shareholders has largely increased, a great number of the shares placed in the hands of Mr. Barnard, the secretary, to dispose of at 1l. premium per share, having been well placed. The mine, which is situated about three miles south-west of Tavistock, is held from Sir Massey Lopes, at 1-18th dues, for 21 years, and has the advantage of abundant available water power, as the rivers Walkham and Tavy pass through the sett. A careful general mineral analysis, by Dr. Phipson, has shown the ore to consist of a combination of copper, silver, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, and sulphur, but copper is the only metal which occurs in paying quantities. Both Dr. Phipson and Mr. Richards have found strong traces of gold in the ore, and it is thought not to be at all unlikely that the rich deposits of quartz in the old workings may contain both gold and silver, not visible to the eye, but rich enough to yield a profit upon pulverisation and proper treatment. A letter from Mr. Barnard appears in another column.

THE SLATE QUARRIES OF CORNWALL.—Mr. Robert Hunt estimates the annual production of the slate quarries at Delabole, near Camelford, at about 17,050 tons a year, which, at say 2l. 10s. a ton, would realise over 42,000l. annually. The Devonshire slate quarries he estimates to produce 15,000 tons a year, value say 37,000l. a year. Most of the Cornish slab is shipped either at Boscastle or Port Gaver, in Endellion.

With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Heaton Process of Converting Cast-Iron (Sir F. C. Knowles); South Staffordshire and Shropshire Coal Fields, No. XV. (J. Randall); Coal-Cutting Machinery; Colliery Working, and Explosions, No. III.; Fowler's Clip-Drum and Pulley; Progress of Coal Mining in the Rhondda Valley, North Wales (M. B. Gardner); the Mahovos; Mining in Ireland; Proposed Abolition of Patents (R. A. Macfie); Patents or no Patents, No. I. (F. W. Campin); Prospects of Copper Mining (A. Bennett); Investments in Mines (C. Thomas); Facts of the Sand and Gravel Formations of the South of the Isle of Wight Basin (F. Coxworthy); Mineral Wealth of Portugal (E. H. Davis)—Naphthalene Colours—Reviews: Colorado, its Resources and Prospects (W. Blackmore); Gold Mining in New Zealand (Capt. F. W. Hutton); the Capitalist's Guide (E. J. Bartlett); the Mining Atlas (T. Spargo); F. Windhausen's New Mode of Ventilating Mines (illustrated)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mine Reports, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 17, 1869.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected..p. ton	76	0	77 0 0
Tough cake and tile	74	0	75 0 0
Sheathing & sheets.	78	0	79 0 0
Boils	78	0	—
Bottoms	81	0	83 0 0
Old (Exchange)....	65	0	—
Burra Burra	77	0	—
Wire.....per lb.	0	10	— 0 10½
Tubes	0	11½	— 1 0
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	9d.	—	
Wire	8½d.	— 8½d.	
Tubes	10½d.	— 11½d.	
YELLOW METAL Sheath.p. lb.		7d. <td>—</td>	—
Sheets	6½d.	—	
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£20	10	—
" to arrive.	20	10	—
ZINC.			
In sheets	£26	0	0-28 10 0
TIN.			
English blocks	126	0	0
Do., bars (in barrels)	127	0	0
Do., refined	134	0	0
Banca	135	0	0
Straits	£131	0	0-131 10 0
TIN-PLATES.*		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	8	0-1 10 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	14	0-1 16 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality.	1	6	0-1 8 0
IX Ditto, 3d quality.	1	12	0-1 14 0
IX Coke	1	3	0-1 4 6
IX Ditto	1	9	0-1 10 6
Canada plates,p. ton.	13	10	—
Ditto, at works	12	10	—
IRON.			
Bars Welsh, in London	6	17	6-—
Ditto, to arrive	6	15	6-—
Nail rods	7	2	6-7 5 0
" Stafford in London	7	10	8-0 0 0
Bars ditto	7	7	6-8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	0	9-15 0
Sheets, single	9	0	11-0 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0-4 5 0
Refined metal, ditto	4	0	5 0 0
Bars, common ditto	6	0	6-5 0
Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	6	10	0-—
Do., railway, in Wales	7	5	0-7 10 0
Do., Swed. in London.	9	17	6-10 0 0
To arrive	10	0	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2	13	3-3 1 6
Do. f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	2	9	6-—
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6-2 7 0
Railway chairs	5	10	0-5 15 0
" spikes	11	0	0-12 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton.	6	0	6-10 0 0
STEEL.		Per ton.	
Swed., in kegs (rolled) ..	14	15	0-15 5 0
" (hammered)	14	15	0-16 0 0
Ditto, in fagots	19	0	0-23 0 0
English, spring	19	0	0-23 0 0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	£ 17	0	—
LEAD.		Per ton.	
English Pig, com.	19	0	0-—
Ditto, L.B.	19	0	0-—
Ditto, W.B.	20	5	0-—
Ditto, sheet	19	10	0-—
Ditto, red lead	20	0	0-20 10 0
Ditto, white	27	0	0-30 0 0
Ditto, patent shot	22	10	0-—
Spanish	18	5	0-—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box loss.

REMARKS.—It can hardly be said that any movement has taken place in the Metal Market during the past week, and it still continues in a very quiet condition, business remaining without any degree of animation. Still matters are certainly not worse than they were, but, if anything, a trifle better, and we are, therefore, encouraged to hope that as the autumn advances a more satisfactory business in metals will take place, and the market arise from the inanimate condition in which it has remained for some weeks, and become once more active and lively. A few orders have come to hand from India during the week, and we trust they will prove an earnest of more extended arrivals ere long, and that we may be enabled soon to record the return of something like our former activity with that important part of the empire. There has been rather more disposition to enter into speculative operations in one particular metal during the last fortnight, but it appears now to have subsided, and the price of the article has since rather declined. Generally prices have altered very little during the week, although most metals are tolerably firm at the quotations. It is satisfactory to find that the health of the Emperor Napoleon has become decidedly better, and that he has been enabled to preside at a Council of Ministers, and it is reported that he has now completely resumed his ordinary occupations. We sincerely trust this improvement in health may be permanent, and that he may long continue to rule over that great nation, for which he appears so eminently qualified. The disagreement between Spain and the United States with regard to the recognition by the latter of the Cuban insurgents appears to be becoming rather serious, but as it is not a matter in which this country is in any way concerned, it will not have any effect upon our commercial affairs, whichever way the dispute may take.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has remained quiet during the week, and transactions have been only limited; prices, however, have continued firm, and there is no disposition on the part of sellers to make any concessions. Chili bar is now quoted 67l. 10s. to 68l. cash, and ore 13s. 6d. per unit.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is no general change in the demand for manufactured iron. There are not specifications in hand which will suffice to keep the rolls turning for many weeks, except at a few of the works for rails, and it is not unlikely that the trade may be rather quieter after the close of the present quarter. Prices are no better, and there is a great deal of underselling. The delegates of the ironworkers have decided to invite all the men to memorialise their employers for an advance of 1s. per ton for puddling and 10 per cent. for millmen. As yet it does not seem that the movement has gained a very general adhesion. In Welsh the trade continues to be characterised by a considerable degree of vitality after the close of the Baltic navigation season. Last month the exports reached 20,099 tons. There are still contracts on the books for some thousands of tons for both Russia and the United States. The continental enquiry is improving. Home requirements show but little change, the demand for rails has slightly increased, while the recent movement in plates is fully maintained. In Swedish iron the enquiry is only limited. In Scotch pig-iron a considerable business has been done in warrants during the week, and a steady improvement has taken place in price, the last prices received from Glasgow being 53s. 4½d. cash, and 53s. 7½d. one month.

LEAD.—A fair business continues to be done, and prices have undergone no change.

TIN.—English is in good demand at the recent advance. In Straits very little business has been done during the week, and the price has rather given way, the quotation being 131l. to 131l. 10s. cash. It is not very likely much activity will prevail until after the Dutch sale.

SPELTER still remains in an inactive condition, the price for parcels on the spot continuing nominally at 20l. 10s.

TIN-PLATES.—The trade is gradually attaining a more healthy position, although prices are still far from remunerative. Stocks have been so materially reduced that higher quotations are shortly expected.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER without change.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, Sept. 15)—Advice of further heavy charters for the fortnight ending Aug. 2 and large arrivals have caused depression since our last, and the price of bar copper has receded 10s. to 20s. per ton. There is, however, no pressure to sell, and furnace stuff has been in fair demand at 13s. 6d. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises the spot here 550 tons bars, at 67l. 5s. to 68l. 10s.; 15 tons ingots, at 71l. 10s.; and 580 tons barilla, at 13s. 6d. To arrive here—341 tons bars, at 68l. 15s. to 70l. On the spot, Swansea, 50 tons bars, at 68l. 10s.; 373 tons ore, and 1240 tons regulus, at 13s. 6d.; total, about 1900 tons fine copper. Quotations are 67l. 10s. to 68l. for bars; 72l. 10s. for Urmeneta ingots; and 13s. 6d. for ores and regulus. Arrivals here during the fortnight from West Coast, S.A.—Seatlott, from Valparaiso, 70 tons bars; Maravilla, from Arica, 10 tons ore and 136 tons barilla; Foxhound, from Pan de Azucan, 454 tons regulus; San Carlos, from Lota, 495 tons bars and 160 tons ingots; Clifton, from Carrizal, 477 tons regulus; River Avon, from Carrizal, 467 tons regulus and 17 tons bars; Santiago, from Sarcos, 90 tons ore and 454 tons regulus. At Swansea—Tamaya, from Caldera, 205 tons ore and 640 tons regulus; Marquis of Worcester, from Carrizal, 280 tons ore and 360 tons regulus; Hawkeye, from Caldera, 540 tons regulus and 73 tons bars; Professor Airey, from Valparaiso, 44 tons ore, 280 tons bars, and 296 tons ingots; Cornwall, from Chamaral, 648 tons ore, 4 tons regulus, and 204 tons bars; Falry, from Carrizal, 589 tons regulus; John, from Pan de Azucan, 100 tons ore, and 500 tons regulus; Glanrafon, from Coquimbo,

540 tons regulus and 165 tons bars. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1125	1621	8613	1005	120
Swansea	2478	6080	1423	602	222

Total

Representing about 16,100 tons fine copper, against 8900 tons Sept. 15, 1868; against 9700 tons Sept. 15, 1867; against 8800 tons Sept. 15, 1866. The actual exports of copper from West Coast S.A., in the first six months of this year (say) up to June 30 amount to 32,554 tons fine copper; against 18,060 in 1868; against 22,187 in 1867; against 23,596 tons in 1866. Of this, 53·29 per cent. are in bars, 35·86 per cent. in regulus, 10·85 per cent. in ores; in 1868, 62·31 per cent. in bars, 32·33 per cent. in regulus, 5·36 per cent. in ores; in 1867, 60·71 per cent. in bars, 33·07 per cent. in regulus, 6·22 per cent. in ores; in 1866, 59·61 per cent. in bars, 40·81 per cent. in regulus, 19·68 per cent. in ores.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (Sept. 17) write—There has been almost a dearth of business in this metal, the views of buyers and sellers being too wide apart to admit of transactions being carried through, unless in exceptional cases. Some best brands Chili bars changed hand at 68l. cash, and other sorts were done at 67l. 15s.; perhaps the total business may have been 300 tons. Fine foreign copper has been nearly neglected. In English the smelters have booked orders at 78l. for manufactured, but the demand is slight. A few small lots of ores and regulus have been done at 13s. 6d.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—The advices of further heavy shipments from Chili, received the beginning of the month, had a depressing effect upon copper, bars falling from 10s. to 20s. A few buyers appeared at 67l. 10s., and some little business was done; holders now ask 68l., but do not find a market. The smelters dropped their price of sheets 10s., but failed to take any large amount of orders at this reduction; the price in India having fallen 4l. per ton, orders from that quarter are scarce. English raw copper and fine Australian appear to be entirely neglected.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare—Since our last a good amount of

Chili slab has been sold at 67l. 10s. for ordinary, and at 68l. for select brands, which latter is now the lowest demanded by holders for any description, and the market appears firm at this figure; there are large orders out at 67l. 15s. which cannot be placed. Several parcels of ore and regulus have been placed in the present week at 13s. 6d.; there is now but a limited quantity on sale, and holders are asking 13s. 9d. English sorts are in fair request, and prices steady.

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Mitchell and Phillips—The deliveries of tin during August, out of stock here and in Holland, have been most satisfactory, over 800 tons of all sorts, showing that consumers have been willing to enter the market at present prices. On Sept. 8 the Dutch Trading Company announced their usual autumn sale to consist of 45,200 slabs Banca tin and 1100 slabs Billiton tin, reserving to themselves the right to add a further quantity of Banca (estimated at 16,000 slabs) should the same arrive in Holland before Sept. 27. In the autumn sale of 1868 the quantity brought forward amounted to 89,500 slabs. It will thus be observed that should (wind and weather permitting) the whole additional quantity arrive in time, the present auction will amount to only two-thirds of that of last year. But looking at the dates of sailing of the various vessels expected from Batavia, it remains to be seen whether this reserved quantity be not largely overestimated. The immediate effect of this announcement was the revival of the bear operations of certain parties in Holland, who, not satisfied with having already sold over 25,000 slabs out of next sale, say one-half of the quantity in sale, re-commenced to sell at 77½ l. to 77 l., or about 2½ below the price on the spot. Our London market remained wholly unaffected, operators here being fully alive to the fact that we shall require during the next six months from 30,000 to 40,000 slabs Banca to fill up the deficiency of our supplies of Straits; 77½ l., equal to about 132l., delivered in London, being much lower than present quotations in Penang and Singapore, where owing to the enormous demand for India and China, Straits tin cannot be bought under 332 and 333, equal to 133l. to 134l. in London. According to the last telegraphic advices from these ports, dated the end of August, prices of tin at Shanghai and other northern Chinese ports had advanced to 34l., and all available supplies had been cleared off for shipment to these ports. If, therefore, Dutch operators will only knock prices sufficiently down to allow our consumers to supply their wants in the next sale far below the present quotations in the Straits settlements, our buyers will, we hope, fully understand their interests, and take advantage of this extraordinary magnanimity of their competitors.

The following is a comparative statement of tin on the spot and to arrive:—

	Aug. 31, 1869.	July 31, 1869.	July 31, 1868.
Banca in Holland	3788	4015	5260
Banca afloat	1520	835	1690
Billiton in Holland	150	220	200
Billiton afloat	521	763	550
Straits in London	1357	1497	1479
Straits afloat	1154	1210	1312
Tons	8490	8450	10,491

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—We have no new feature to report in the iron market this week. General business is inactive, and shipping orders for general kinds are given out, perhaps, with more reluctance; this is probably owing to the slight shock which general credit sustained last week by exaggerated reports of the current of the state of the health of the Emperor of the French. As these fears are now dissipated we may fairly hope for a better feeling in the iron market. A moderate business has been done this week in ship-plates, angles, girders, and T-iron, and the usual demand for best bars of North and South Staffordshire make has been observed here. All the makers of rails continue actively engaged, and several large works in Wales and on the Tees have contracts on hand which will keep their mills employed till the end of February. The advance of speculative purchases continues the most noticeable feature of the iron trade. The tin-plate trade continues inanimate, nevertheless we expect some good shipping orders for coke for the Indian and North American markets within a fortnight.—75, Old Broad-street, Sept. 18.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—J. Berger Spence and Co.'s Report.—CHEMICALS: In the past week there have been increased enquiries for chemicals for shipment, and producers, more especially amongst the tin manufacturers, are disinclined to contract at present prices for delivery later than the close of the year.—Soda: Soda ash is in considerable export demand at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. Caustic soda is firm, at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. In Crystals and Salts there is a steady business at last quotations.—Nitrate of Soda: Is easier at 16s. to 16s. 6d. on the spot, and 14s. 9d. to arrive.—Potash: There is a steadily increasing demand for Murates at 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 10s. for 80 per cent. at outposts.—Saltpetre: Dull at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d., and refined at 27s.—Alum: Is being shipped in large quantities for foreign markets at 7l. to 7l. 5s. in barrels. Home trade quiet at 6l. 5s. for loose lump, and 7l. for ground.—Ammonia: Sulphate scarce, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. for 23 per cent., and 12s. 9d. for lower quality.—Copperas: An increasing demand for dry at 5s., and green 52s.—Pyrites: An average business at 7½d. to 8d. per unit for Spanish; German in request at 25s. 6d.; Norwegian dull at 29s. per ton.—Lime: In phosphates there is a steady business at 25s. for 65 per cent.—Manganese: Is somewhat dull at 9s. for 70 per cent.—METALS: The past has been rather a quiet week in the Metal Market, and prices have in a few instances given way.—Iron: Scotch pig-iron has been rather fluctuating, and are now selling at 53s. to 53s. 4d.; Cleveland continues firm at 53s. for forge to 48s. for No. 1; Welsh and Staffordshire bars unchanged; gas tubes at 60 to 70 per cent. off list prices; boiler tubes, 40 to 45 per cent.—Copper: There has been but a very limited business in copper, prices of tough ingot being 73l. to 74l.; Chili slab, 68l. to 70l.—Tin: Continues in steady request at 131l. to 132l. for Straits, and 126l. for English.—Lead: Rather quiet, at last quotations, 19l. to 19l. 6s.—Spelter: Is in considerable local demand, English selling at 20l. 10s. to 21l.; Silesian, special brands, at 20l. 10s. to 20l. 15s.—Ellsmere-chambers, King-street, Manchester, Sept. 17.

The settlement of the fortnightly account occupied the chief attention of the dealers on the MINING SHARE MARKET during the early part of the week, and since that time a moderate amount of business has been transacted, but not to the extent we had to notice in our last. The chief business has been in West Chiverton, West Frances, Wheal Uny, Redmoor, Wheal Chiverton, East Lovell, Hingston Down, South Carn Brea, New Lovell, Chontales, Chiverton Moor, Bedford United, East Gunnislake and South Bedford, Wheal Kitty, Prince of Wales, West Maria and Fortescue, West Prince of Wales, East Seton, and a few others. West Chiverton shares continue firm at 52 to 54; West Frances shares have been in good demand at 49 to 51; West Maria and Fortescue shares also in request at 30s. to 32s. 6d.

Redmoor shares have been in good demand at 10s. to 12s.; the mine has been specially inspected, and the report is of a very favourable character. The 25 end has been extended 20 fathoms west, with a fine lode 4 feet wide the whole way; present end worth 25l. to 30l. per fathom. A stope in the bottom, put in to ascertain the value of the lode, made it worth 37l. per fathom. We explained some months ago that Holmbush engine would drain Redmoor, and enable this part of the mine to be worked, and the water is now drained 20 fms. below this discovery in the 25. By the small water-wheel and stamps on the mine tin sufficient to meet expenses can be returned as soon as there is water; and by increasing the stamping power, which can easily be done by removing a steam-engine from another part of the mine, profit may

out; we can only hope, therefore, that it will soon end, and the mines be in full operation again. Don Pedro North del Rey, 4½ to 4½; the advices give a produce for July of 15,793 oits. Devon Great Consols, 150 to 160. Ding Dong, 22 to 23; at the meeting a dividend of 30s. per share was declared. Dolcoath, 125 to 130; East Caradon, 5 to 5½; East Gannislake and South Bedford, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; East Lovell, 20 to 21. East Pool, 7 to 7½; the dividend declared was 3s. 3d. per share. East Seton, 2½ to 3; Frank Mills, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, 24s. to 26s.; General Brazilian, 17s. to 18s. Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Great Rock, 8 to 9; Great Wheal Vor, 17½ to 18; Herodsfoot, 43 to 45; Hingston Down shares have not been so firm, and leave off 35s. to 40s.; Marke Valley, 8½ to 8½; Mineral Bottom, 2½ to 3; New Lovell, 30s. to 35s.; New Seton, 45 to 50; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4½; Hammett, 20s. to 25s.; Okel Tor, 9s. to 11s.; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Princess of Wales, 3 to 3½; Providence Mines, 39 to 41; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 10s. to 15s.; South Condurrow, 25s. to 30s.; South Herodsfoot, 24s. to 26s.; Spearne Moor, 19 to 20; Stray Park, 8 to 9; Tincroft, 16½ to 17½; Trumpet Consols, 22 to 23; West Prince of Wales, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; West Seton, 180 to 190; Wheal Agar, 2 to 2½; Wheal Bassett, 50 to 55; Wheal Chiverton, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Jane, 44 to 46; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 7 to 8; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5½; Wheal Mary Ann, 16 to 17; Wheal Seton, 35 to 40; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½; Yudanamutana, 35s. to 40s.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has been quiet, and prices have not varied much from those current last week. In a few cases, however, there has been a marked tendency to improvement, while, on the other hand, some descriptions have been exceptionally heavy. Chontales shares have declined to 15s., 17s. 6d. each, on the unsettled state of the country, and the small remittance of gold. The advices are otherwise considered satisfactory. But for the outbreak there would have been about 600 ozs. of gold, which would have left a fair profit on the month's operation. It is to be hoped that as an armistice has been arranged the dispute may soon terminate. The Frontino advices, which were delayed in transmission, may be pronounced very good. They report that, notwithstanding the continued drought at Remedios, there is the largest monthly produce ever yet received from the mine, and shows a net profit of 350% on the month's operations. The following are the closing quotations:—Chontales, 1½ to 1½; Frontino and Bolivia, 24s. to 26s.; Taquaril shares in demand, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Don Pedro North del Rey, flat, 3½ to 3½; St. John del Rey, 17½ to 17½; Anglo-Argentine, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 3-16ths dis. to 1-16th dis.; General Brazilian, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Rossa Grande, par to 1 prem.; Yudanamutana, 1½ to 1½; Pestarena, 1½ to 1½. In British descriptions there is nothing special to note. Van shares are in strong demand; the ever-improving prospects of this mine are a source of great encouragement, and have, beyond doubt, been a great cause of the present attention which is being bestowed upon mining enterprises generally, especially of the better kind. The late rains have supplied the means of dressing, which have been so much desired; 200 tons of lead ore have been sold during the week, and in the coming month a larger quantity may be expected; they close 35 to 37. East Caradon, 5 to 5½; West Caradon, 6½ to 7½; Marke Valley, 8½ to 8½; West Chiverton, 52½ to 53½; Chiverton, 3½ to 3½; Chiverton Moor, 2½ to 3; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s.; Great Vor, 17½ to 18; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19; East Seton, 2½ to 2½; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; North Treskerby, 12s. to 14s.

The PENALLT SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 40,000£, divided into 20,000 shares, is in course of formation, for the purpose of developing a mineral property in Carnarvonshire. The sett, which is extensive, contains four visible lodes, running parallel with the mountain; they are embedded in a most favourable stratum of clay-slate, or killas, and a large cross-course runs nearly north and south. Capt. Thomas Glanville (late manager of North Basset), who has inspected the mine, describes in his report the characteristics of the different lodes, stating that the most expeditious and economic mode of working the property would be to open upon No. 1 lode east. By so doing the cross-course would be quickly intersected, and a cross-cut could then be continued north on the cross-course to the remaining lodes. By this operation the backs gained on the lodes would be from 100 to 200 fathoms, incurring only a small outlay, and without the aid of machinery. It appears that a large stream of water runs through the sett, which can be made available for all dressing and other purposes. Since Captain Glanville inspected the property the No. 1 lode, about 100 fathoms above the valley, which has been intersected by means of a cross-cut, has proved to be 30 feet wide. Looking at the masterly lodes, their position, indications, and the character of the stratum in which they are embedded, Capt. Glanville states that he has never in his experience seen more favourable chances and prospects of a property opening out a valuable mine.

The HAREWOOD CONSOLS MINE is about to be worked by a cost-book company, divided into 6000 shares, which will be issued at 4s. per share. The sett is held from the Prince of Wales on most liberal terms, including 1-20th dues; it adjoins on the south Gawton and Okel Tor; on the west, Wheal Arthur, Prince of Wales, and Hingston Down; and on the north, Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, and Wheal Russell. The property is advantageously situated, on the Tamar, for the carriage of material and shipment of ore, so that little or no land carriage will be required. The mine has been inspected by Captains Joseph Mitchell, John Goldsworthy, and John Truscott, all of whom report very favourably upon the prospects of the undertaking. Capt. Mitchell remarks that the advantages for the shipment of ore are such as are rarely to be met with, and that seeing from the bearing of some of the lodes east of the river that they must intersect each other somewhere in this sett, he fully believes it to be a good piece of mining property. Capt. Goldsworthy recommends Harewood Consols as a sound investment. And Capt. John Truscott says they will require steam-power to work the mine effectually, but if this be resorted to he believes they will have a very valuable property. The company's prospectus will be found in another column, and it will be seen that the committee of management is to be chosen at the first meeting of the shareholders.

Another Welsh lead mine, of undoubted richness, is announced to take its place amongst the successful enterprises in the Principality, the prospectus of which will be found in another column. The old Nant Mine, in the neighbourhood of the Minera and other mines, lying between Ruthin and Wrexham, east and west, and Mold and Llangollen, north and south, is well known to all the old miners in that part of the country, as having produced profits exceeding 1,000,000£, and still possessing very large deposits of lead, which we may presume will not be much longer suffered to remain unworked, now that mining enterprise is exhibiting such activity in the vicinity. The LLANARON LEAD MINING COMPANY has been fortunate enough to obtain, at a very moderate price, a sett of upwards of a mile in length, through which the great Nant lode extends, with side lodes, believed to be equally rich, and—towards the eastern boundary—one of those large and rich "flats," which are found in that part of the country, approaching the coal-measures. With immediate returns of lead, which will go far towards defraying the cost of extending the workings in the new ground, a large capital becomes unnecessary, and the company prudently limits it to 20,000£, believing that only a portion of that will be ample for the purchase of the mines and machinery, and for opening out new ground and carrying on the old workings, until large and profitable returns are made; and the reports of Capt. John Nancarrow, and other practical men, embodied in the prospectus, seem to fully justify the expectation.

A prospectus of the TREVARRACK UNITED MINING COMPANY appears in this day's Journal, which deserves attention. The object is to purchase and work a mining property in a part of Cornwall very famous for its mines. The mine has been already sunk upon a valuable tin lode—one well known as having in no case failed. In this instance there is a large heap of tinstuff at surface, attesting the quality of its resources. The parish of Lelant, in which the mine is situated, has a reputation for its mineral resources which few neighbourhoods can boast. The present proprietor finding the cost of working too much for an individual, offers the property to a company. The most experienced mining captains in the neighbourhood have testified to the productive character of the property, and the excellent quality of the yield. Wheal Margaret, Wheal Kitty, and Trencrom—all ex-

cellent mines, derive their riches from the same metallic deposit. They all adjoin it, and Trencrom levels are driven close to the boundary of the sett. Wheal Reeth and Wheal Mary lodes, and the Providence north and south lode, are a few fathoms east of the present shaft. As it is upon progressive mines that the true interest of mining rests, we hope that the promoters of this company will receive the support which so justifiable and promising an enterprise merits.

At Ding Dong Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts of Mr. B. Wellington, the purser, showed that in the quarter ending June 49 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lbs. of tin had been sold, at an average of 74½d. a ton, making 3652s. 2s. The profit on the quarter was 944£ 8s. A dividend of 984£ (30s. per share) was declared, and a balance carried forward of 152£ 17s. 1d.

At Great Laxey Mining Company board meeting, on Monday, the directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10s. per share.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for June and July showed a profit of 1041£ 9s. 8d. A dividend of 1040£ (3s. 3d. per share) was declared. The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At Brookwood Mine meeting, on Sept. 7 (Mr. Matthew Robins in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending May showed a debit balance of 393£ 18s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Trevillion reported upon the various points of operation. They are in a good position to look forward for regular working without being in any way affected by a dry season. Their engine will completely master all the water for the whole run of mines.

At the East New Wheal Lovell meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 226£ 14s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made, which it was explained would clear off the balance, and provide for the ensuing three months' working. Details will be found in another column.

At the Bradda Mining Company meeting, on Sept. 9 (Mr. G. W. Dumbell in the chair), the directors' report stated that up to February the ore sold was 525£ 18s. 9d.; in the six months ending August, 956£ 5s. The stock in hand had equally increased, being valued, in February, at 850£, and in August at 1405£ 14s. 3d. Captain Richard Barkell reported very favourably upon the position and prospects of the mine. The machinery is all in good working order, and the number of hands employed on the mine is 66. The accounts showed a credit balance of 1846£ 10s. 3d. The Chairman having explained a dispute that had arisen with reference to a sale of ore, the meeting unanimously approved the course adopted by the directors. Thanks to the Chairman and to Captain Barkell terminated the proceedings.

At Winter's Freehold Company meeting, at Ballarat, Australia, on July 8 (Mr. Robert Lewis in the chair), the reports of the directors, mining manager, and the engineer, were read, which were of a satisfactory character. The accounts showed a credit balance of 4814£ 3s. 4d. It appears that at first no wages-book was kept, and the pay-sheets have been lost. As to the company's liability in the matter of Mr. Seal's expenses in the Ogier suit, the legal manager read the indemnity clause, and said that whatever was done by way of advice of the company's solicitors, but Mr. Faulkner held that the clause did not involve the present company.

At the North Wheal Chiverton Mine meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the profit and loss account for three months ending June will show a loss of 610£ 6s. 7d. The cash account made up to July 31 shows a credit balance of 438£ 19s. 5d. The amount unpaid on calls on July 31, 324£ 10s. During the three months the ground sunk and driven through has been 21½ fathoms. A special meeting will also be held, to determine whether a call shall be made for continuing the working of the mine, or otherwise to wind-up the affairs of the company.

COAL MARKET.—The stormy weather has checked the progress of the laden ships, and the arrivals this week have only amounted to 43, principally screw steamers. This short supply had the effect of raising prices of both house and Hartley coals fully 1s. per ton, at which a complete clearance was effected. Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 17s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 17s.; West Hartley, 15s. 6d. Unsold, *nil*; 100 ships at sea.

The IMPERIAL OTTOMAN MINING COMPANY have given notice that the share certificates can now be exchanged for the bankers' receipts.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—In the conversion of cast-iron into steel or wrought-iron, by the use of an alkaline bisulphate to act upon the molten metal, Mr. G. F. AXSELL, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, proposes to place the salt at the bottom of a converting chamber, and between thin plates of cast-iron, or recesses formed in the chamber.

COLLIERY TOP MANAGER.

WANTED, at a LARGE COLLIERY in YORKSHIRE, a GENERAL TOP MANAGER, whose duties will be (under one of the partners) generally to SUPERINTEND THE SURFACE WORKS AND ARRANGEMENTS, as well as to give ATTENTION TO AND CONDUCT THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT in the absence of the principal. He must, therefore, be a good correspondent, besides possessing a fair knowledge of the coal trade generally, the management of workpeople, the value of stores and materials, and all other matters incidental to colliery operations. The colliery is connected with two main lines of railway, leading to all parts of the kingdom, as well as to a river communicating with Hull, Goole, and Grimsby. It is requested that no one will answer this advertisement but those who can furnish the best testimonials as to experience and ability in this particular business, in addition to the most satisfactory assurances as to honesty and general character. Applications to be made in own handwriting, giving references and particulars of former engagement; also stating age and yearly salary required, to Box C 56, Post Office, Leeds.

A MINING ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, who has had a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIS PROFESSION, and also of ASSAYING, is OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY MANAGER. Would treat for a partnership in an engineer's office or colliery. Apply, by letter only, No. 12, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

MINING CAPTAIN WANTED.

A RESIDENT MINING CAPTAIN IS REQUIRED by the Directors of the OHIO CROWN LEAD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). None need apply except those who are thoroughly conversant with Mining Operations in all its details. Testimonials, with salary expected, to be forwarded to the Chairman—WM. STEWART, Esq., Derby-square, Douglas, Isle of Man.

A N EXPERIENCED MINE AGENT, who has had the MANAGEMENT OF MINES at HOME and ABROAD, is OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT. Has had great experience in all mining matters, and well up in the knowledge and cost of work. First-class testimonials as to ability and character. Apply to "M. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COPPER AGENCY, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, connected for many years with the Copper Trade in a large and important manufacturing town, is DESIROUS OF ACCEPTING AGENCIES for the SALE of THIS as well as OTHER METALS, &c. Apply, by letter in the first instance, to "Copper," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Union-street, Birmingham.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the FOREIGN IRON TRADE, through an experience acquired during a six years' connection with a large North Country Export Firm, WANTS a RESPONSIBLE POSITION, as PARTNER or MANAGER, in a business suiting his experience. Prefers offers by Manufacturers desirous of taking up the Foreign Trade. Knows most European languages. Travelled frequently in Russia and Germany. First-class references. Some capital. Address, "K. L.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

THE ADVERTISER holds a VALUABLE TRACT OF MINERAL LAND, including MINES containing SEVENTY PER CENT. COPPER, and TEN PER CENT. GOLD. He wishes to MEET with RESPECTABLE PARTIES to FORM a COMPANY. The property is situated near a sea port, and a railway is just being completed in the district. For particulars, address, "South America," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE OF COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Clebury Mortimer, Salop.

FOR SALE, for £2000, ONE-FOURTH in a FIRST-CLASS LEAD and COPPER SETT. Maudie can be seen in masses cropping to the surface; 5 tons have been raised already from a hole 4 feet deep; large specks of lead are to be seen in the spar and mudstone; three lodes passing through the sett, two of which will intersect in 10 fms. deep. The mine can be sold in any quantity for 2s. per ton. Two years' grant from May last, with the usual condition for a lease of 25 years at 1-2d royalty; position unrivalled. An adit can be driven to intersect the lodes at 50 fms. deep. Application to R. J. Box, Post Office, Bristol. [Specimens can be seen at the MINING JOURNAL Office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.]

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.—LEAD, COPPER, BLENDE, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent. Apply to Mr. YOUNGSHAW, 6½, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES are NOW READY, and may be OBTAINED IN EXCHANGE for the BANKER'S RECEIPTS at the COMPANY'S OFFICES. By order, C. W. CARPENTER, Sec. 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C., Sept. 17, 1869.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Are ALWAYS in a POSITION to BUY and SELL STOCKS and SHARES of every marketable description at the closest market prices, net.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INTENDING INVESTORS.—DIVIDENDS 7½ to 26 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The following shares are SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, and may be considered safe investments. They are well worth attention at the present time and prices.

Name of mine.	Selling price.	dividends.	When payable.	Interest on outlay.
*Bronfloyd	£ 4 2 6	£ 0 1 6	Quarterly	£ 7 ¼
Spearne Moor	20 0 0	1 0 0	Quarterly	20
*Trumpet Consols	23 0 0	0 14 0	Quarterly	12½
Ding Dong	23 0 0	1 10 0	Quarterly	26
Wheal Jane	46 0 0	1 10 0	Two-monthly	19½
West Wheal Seton	185 0 0	5 0 0	Two-monthly	16½
Wheal Mary Ann	16 10 0	0 15 0	Quarterly	18½
West Chiverton	53 0 0	2 0 0	Quarterly	15
Dolcoath	130 0 0	3 0 0	Two-monthly	13½
Great Laxey	19 10 0	0 10 0	Quarterly	10½
Tincroft	17 10 0	0 10 0	Quarterly	11½
Providence	40 0 0	1 10 0	Quarterly	15
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	5 5 0	0 5 0	Quarterly	19
Marke Valley	8 15 0	0 5 0	Quarterly	11½
Herodsfoot	44 0 0	1 10 0	Four-monthly	10½

* The dividends in these mines "will" increase, and shares advance in price.

N.B.—Messrs. SHARP and Co. do not bind themselves to sell at the prices above stated; they are the selling prices of to-day (Friday) as near as possible.

It is IMPOSSIBLE to advertise a list of MINING SHARES, and offer them for sale at FIXED PRICES, when markets fluctuate daily.

Messrs. SHARP and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—Van, Bronfloyd, Great Rock, Trumpet Consols.

GREAT ROCK MINE (LIMITED), in 3000 shares of £5 each, £4 paid. This is a valuable property, and promises to become very rich. Shares are in demand, and will, no doubt, go to £12 or £15 in a short time. We believe it will prove a lasting dividend mine, and shares gradually rise to £20 or £30 each. Intending investors can see magnificent rocks of solid lead, and obtain the most reliable information at our offices. Shareholders should beware of false reports from certain parties, who, for the sake of getting business, make most untruthful statements, and strongly advise a sale.

BRONFLOYD MINE (LIMITED), in 12,000 shares of £1 5s. each, £1 paid. Shares continue very firm, and in demand. This is one of the richest mines in Wales, and open to the inspection of anyone wishing to purchase an interest. (An order to inspect can be obtained from us upon application.) It is an established dividend-paying property. Dividends "will" increase, and we believe within a year shareholders will be in receipt of 3s. per share quarterly (12s. yearly). Shares will also rise in value. The reserves may be estimated worth £40,000. We can give the most reliable information respecting this property, and we recommend the immediate purchase of shares at £4 to £4 5s. per share. Mr. SHARP has thoroughly inspected this mine underground on the 10th ult., and can speak from facts.

Specimens from the various levels can be seen, and the most reliable information obtained at our offices.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.] Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. DIVIDENDS TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.—(The September Number now ready.)

Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR. (Post free.)

It contains all the best paying and safest Stock and Share investments, and is a safe and reliable Guide for Investors.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES, INVESTORS, Requiring valuable and reliable information, and seeking safe, sound, and profitable investments, should consult the above Circular.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.] Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED in AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyffke, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwmystwith, Cefn Brynno, and other mines), can be obtained (rice 1s.) on application to J. H. MURKINSON, Esq., No. 8, ADELPHI, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL MINE.—FOR SALE, FIFTY SHARES, at £19 10s. each, with privilege of supplying FIFTY more in three months from this date. £2 per share to be deposited by both parties. Apply to Mr. BURDON, 164, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CAPT. KESSELL (for many years resident in ITALY) will RETURN TO LONDON about the 20th of September. Can give information relative to many Italian Mines. Has several VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES TO DISPOSE OF. All letters to be addressed Capt. K., MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES. Director—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c. During the NINETEENTH SESSION, 1869-70, which will commence on the 4th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1.—CHEMISTRY By E. FRANKLAND, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2.—METALLURGY By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
3.—NATURAL HISTORY By T. H. HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.
4.—MINERALOGY By WASHINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
5.—MINING By A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S.
6.—GEOLOGY By T. M. GOSWOLD, M.A.
7.—APPLIED MECHANICS By FREDERICK GUTHRIE, B.A., Ph.D.
8.—PHYSICS By FREDERICK GUTHRIE, B.A., Ph.D.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by the Rev. J. HAYTHORNE EDGAR, M.A. The fee for students desirous of becoming associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the laboratories. Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school) under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each. Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices. Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales grants Two Scholarships, and several others have also been established by Government. For a prospectus and information apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, S.W. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 9	Stiperstones	80	£12 7 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
10	Powell United	35	11 18 0	ditto
13	Glogfawr	40	13 8 6	Stock and Co.
	Frongoch	60	11 10 6	Burry Port Company.
	ditto	60	11 8 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	Grageoch	28	11 8 0	ditto
	East Darren	75	15 18 6	Stock and Co.
	Goginan	45	16 12 6	ditto
	Cwm Erfin	20	15 7 6	ditto
	ditto	20	15 7 6	Panther Lead Co.
16	Whitwell	35	12 3 6	Peter Glover.
	Van	200	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLENDE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 10	Trelogan	160	£ 3 18 6	Bagillt Smelting Co.
15	Stiperstones	20	4 5 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers
Sept. 11	Penhalls	15 2 3 4	£ 278 0 0	£1180 17 3	—

COPPER ORE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sept. 7	Caldbeck Fells	6¼	£19 5 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
	ditto	12	8 9 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last.

Copperores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next—Mines and parcels.—Devon Consols 1847—Marke Valley 494—Okel Tor 300—Maria and Fortescue 220—Wheal Creake 227—East Caradon 218—Bedford United 160—Gunnis Lake (Clitters) 129—Kelly Bray 120—Prince of Wales 105—Wheal Friendship 82—Devon and Cornwall 42—Fursdon 31—Wheal Mary Florence 20—Belstone 15.—Total, 3508 tons.

The Baxewood Consols Mine, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,
AND TO BE DIVIDED INTO 6000 SHARES, WHICH WILL BE ISSUED AT FOUR SHILLING PER SHARE.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT TO BE CHOSEN AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.
BANKERS—DEVON AND CORNWALL BANKING COMPANY, TAVISTOCK.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. THOMAS NEILL.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—MR. W. S. PEARSE, Watts'-road, Tavistock.

The sett of this mine has been granted by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on most liberal terms, including 1-20th dues. The sett is situated in a well-known mineralised district, and is about 700 fms. on the course of the lodes, and about 600 fms. wide; and is traversed by four well-defined east and west masterly copper lodes, and three cross-courses, the westerly cross-course being the famous one that passes through the Devon Great Consols, Old Gunnislake, and other paying mines. The copper lodes that have been discovered in connection with this cross-course proved very productive, vast deposits of copper ore having been discovered in the lodes.

The sett adjoins—on the south, Gawton Copper and Okel Tor Mines; on the west, Wheal Arthur, Prince of Wales, and Hingston Down Mines; and on the north, Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, and Wheal Russell Mines.

The situation of the mine is unrivalled, as it adjoins the River Tamar for upwards of a mile in length, thus affording every facility for the carriage of materials and the shipment of ore, thereby effecting a considerable saving in carriage, as little or no land carriage will be required.

The sett is immediately surrounded by several mines which have returned large quantities of copper ore, and this sett is so peculiarly situated—being a tongue or pan of land—that the numerous lodes that pass through and adjoining the sett will form junctions on this property; consequently, it may be more than reasonably expected that great deposits of ore will be found.

The proprietors of the mine earnestly desire persons who may be desirous of securing an interest in it to inspect the workings and the limits before doing so, as they are assured from the rich appearance of the lodes that are open, and the nature of the ground generally, that there is every probability of its becoming a good and productive mine.

Copies of reports on the mine and its prospects can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Upland Villa, Watts'-road, Tavistock, Devon.

Shares, at 4s. each, can be obtained on applications to the Bankers; or to Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Tavy Iron Works, Tavistock; Captain THOMAS NEILL, Calstock; or the Secretary.

The Llanarmon Lead Mining Company (LIMITED).

NEAR MOLD, NORTH WALES.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Deposit of £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERT GIFFORD, Rackenford, North Devon.
JAMES H. BRAUND, Esq., Plumstead Common.
HENRY MILFORD, Esq., Clifford's Inn, Chancery-lane.
WILLIAM CARPENTER, Esq., Euston-square.

BANKERS—THE ALLIANCE BANK.

JOINT SECRETARIES—WILLIAM BARTLETT and HENRY CHAPMAN.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. JOHN NANCARROW.

MANAGER OF THE MINE—Capt. AARON EDE.

OFFICES,—NO. 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase and work the eastern part of the old Nant Mine, and the Mynydd Ddu Mine, both on the same lode.

The district in which the mines are situated is of a highly mineralised character, and comprises the celebrated mines Belgrave, Maes-y-Safu, Bryngwyn, Hendre-uchan, Gwern-y-mynydd, and two or three others, adjoining this sett, and which returned profits amounting to about £210,000, when lead was as low as £6 or £7 per ton, it now being £12 or £13. It is in the immediate neighbourhood, too, of Pant Ddu, the Old Jamaica, Pwll-y-wheel, and Minera Mine, the last mentioned of which has made profits of £18,000 per quarter, upon a capital of £45,000, and has paid dividends amounting to £466,200, with a present market value of £326,000, its £25 shares selling at £170. The old Nant Mine, adjoining the Llanarmon, and the great lode of which runs through it, made profits of more than £1,000,000, and the old miners in the neighbourhood are all impressed with a conviction that the Llanarmon will prove as rich as that was. It is in the eastern margin of the carboniferous limestone, overlaid by the grit-rock and well-known flat measures skirting the coal formation, and shows unmistakable evidence of vast mineral deposits. The main lode is from 5 to 8, and in some parts 14 ft. wide, and is pronounced to be one of the most valuable lodes in the whole district.

The sett, which is upwards of a mile in length, is held, for the greater part, under lease from the Marquis of Westminster, the dues being only 15s. per ton of lead ore. A provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the property, including buildings, railroads, steam-engines, and other machinery, and all materials and effects, as described in Captain John Nancarrow's report, for the sum of £5000; and so sanguine are the vendors of success, that they have agreed to accept £3000 in paid-up shares, in part payment of their claim.

The eastern portion of the property, known as Mynydd Ddu, comprises a long line of virgin ground on the lode, approaching the borders of the coal formation; and a shaft has been sunk for a few fathoms, and the most competent judges believe that it will in a few more fathoms go down into one of those rich "flats" of lead that are common to the locality.

Mr. GIARDINELLI KIRKMAN, an eminent civil and mining engineer, who made a special inspection of the sett, says:—"In the Brammock sump and No. 1 winze, below the 65 fm. level, the workings are upon a very strong lode, producing fine lead; but they have been carried on at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as the ore has to be filled and tipped three several times before coming to grass. As the lode is becoming more compact and richer in depth, I should recommend that the 92 be driven east about 50 fms.; and that, simultaneously, the No. 1 sump should be sunk a further depth of 13 fms., which would bring it on the back of the 92 fm. level. The greater portion of this sinking would be in ore ground; but continue sinking the Brammock sump in the lode to the same level, and thus you will obtain good ventilation, which at present is defective. Thus driving and sinking, should the lode only continue its present character, the produce would nearly meet the cost, and about 600 fms. of ore ground be opened up for stoping. With this, push on the new shaft to about 8 fms. deeper; put out a cross-cut about 20 fms. north, to intersect the main lode; ditto, about 10 fms. south, to intersect the "Who-can-tell" lode, at which level we may safely calculate upon very productive lodes; and, as all round this district the workings have established the fact, that upon the coal measures coming in on the course of the lodes, rich deposits of lead are thrown down in horizontal beds of considerable thickness and great purity, you can continue driving west, to connect this portion with the old mine at your leisure. A magnificent run of maiden ground would thus be opened that would, I am confident, be highly productive for many years. By adopting this course, you would, in my opinion, have a very valuable property, which you will see, by the annexed approximate estimate, would all be acquired out of the returns, so soon as communication is made at the two points indicated between the 65 and 92 fm. levels, the working of which will alone yield a profit, without taking into consideration the very valuable ground you are

opening, and the rich deposits you may safely calculate upon at the intersections from the east shaft."

Capt. JOHN NANCARROW, who has just made a very careful inspection of the sett, says—"The large lode has yielded immense quantities of lead, and given large profits, for a considerable extent, to the westward. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 65 fm. level, and a course of ore came in, 90 fms. west of the engine-shaft, dipped eastward, and was, in the 47, 130 fms. long. The east shaft is 125 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and is sunk to the 92 fm. level. The 32 is driven east of this shaft 85 fms.; the 65, 132 fms.; and the 92 about 70 fms. The course of ore continued from the engine-shaft, eastward, was, in the 65 fm. level, for a considerable distance nearly flat, and lasted in that level 110 fms. east of the shaft, the last 60 fms. being very good. It is worked in some places several fathoms below the level, and is good going down. The lode in the eastern winze, below the 65, will yield 1½ ton of lead per fathom. It is 18 fms. below the level. The 92 is driven up within a few fathoms of this winze, and there appears to be a great body of ore to the east of it, as seen in the upper levels, and which dips fast to the eastward; and, as the best deposits of lead in the neighbourhood are found under the shale beds, it is likely that in driving the 92 east very valuable ground will be opened up. There is good ore ground said to be gone down between the engine and the east shaft, and the driving of the 92 east is likely soon to get into this also. There is another important point, ½ mile east of any workings on the lode, where a large flat is known to exist, which, in the Vowog, Mount Pleasant, and other mines adjoining, has given profits amounting to about £80,000. A shaft here is sunk 23 fms. towards this flat, and in two or three months' sinking is expected to reach it. There is on the mine a great quantity of machinery and materials, including three steam-engines for pumping, winding, and stamping, with five boilers, 150 fms. of pitwork underground, pitwork at surface, 300 fms. of railroad, and a great deal of other iron, weigh-bridge, winces, chain on steam-whims, horse-whims, kibbles, blocks, &c. There are also offices, shops, smiths' and miners' tools, lead-house, and dressing-floors ready for working, which, with the available work done, may be valued at upwards of £5000. The lode is at least 6 feet wide, and is one of the finest and strongest in the neighbourhood; and in driving the ends eastward towards the coal measures great deposits of lead will, in all probability, be met with, for no lode worked in the district has failed to do well under similar circumstances. But, as I have shown, this mine has in itself all the elements of a great and profitable one, and there is no room to doubt of its being a great success."

Captain AARON EDE, who is familiar with the country, writes:—"The Old Nant Mine, the lode of which runs through this sett, returned profits exceeding £13,000 per annum, although lead was so low in price. The important piece of ground, east of the old shaft, and known as Mynydd Ddu, or Black Mountain, is comparatively speaking, virgin ground. All old miners in the neighbourhood are sanguine as to its richness, and, judging from analogy and the indications thereon, there is no doubt that vast deposits of lead will be met with by the intersections from the new shaft east, which is now down 23 fms., and requires sinking 8 or 10 fms. deeper, and then cross-cuts driven north and south, to intersect the lode so highly productive in the old mine, when there is no doubt of having a large and profitable mine in this portion of the property. There are excellent roads, machinery, and everything that can be desired for carrying on operations on this valuable sett. I know it well, and consider its merits of no ordinary character. I confidently believe enormous metallic wealth will be obtained."

To raise the necessary funds for the purchase and working of the property, it is proposed to have a nominal capital of £20,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £2 each, £1 to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment; and as there will be no promotion money to be paid, the sum so raised will be ample for all necessary purposes, and for the extension of the workings; and the present condition of the mines, and the reports made by competent authorities on their immediate prospects, justify the directors in anticipating the realisation of early and good dividends.

* * The Company being incorporated with Limited Liability, and the shares paid up, no shareholder can be liable for more than the nominal value of the shares for which he subscribes.

Application for shares, addressed to the Directors in the form annexed to the prospectus, and accompanied by a cheque or Post Office order for the deposit of £1 on each share, may be made to the Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, E.C.; or to Messrs. BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, at the offices of the company, 36, Cornhill, London, E.C., where the Articles of Association and samples of the ore may be seen, and prospectuses and all further information be obtained.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SLATES SUPERSEDED.—The suggestion contained in last week's Mining Journal to employ enamelled iron-plates as a substitute for slate appears so likely to prove useful that we should be glad to learn the names and addresses of those making them in this country. If the price be such that they could compete with slates we should like to give them a trial.—T. and W.: Oswestry.

MINERAL STATISTICS.—Can any of your correspondents furnish through the Journal some reliable information regarding the quantity and percentage of the zinc ore annually extracted in Selly and Sweden, and the average cost of bringing them to surface?—A. SCH.: Breslau.

COLLIERY WORKING.—TURNING WATER.—Can any of your readers, through the medium of the Journal, give me some particulars respecting the new description of cast-iron appliances for effectually tubing water back, to be used at Earl Vane's New Silksworth workings, and in what they differ from the system generally adopted?—A. YOUNG ENGINEER.

TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—"S. M. V." (Devon).—The Margam Tin-Plate Company, the Ynysllwch Tin-Plate Company, Swansea, the Pontypool Iron and Tin Works, or the Copper Miners in England Company, whose London offices are at 27, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, would probably be among the best firms to apply to.

IRON WORKS AND COAL MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—In Mr. M. B. Gardner's letter, in last week's Supplement (1st page, 2d column, 6 lines from bottom), a transportation unfortunately occurred. It should read thus:—The blast-furnace arrangements at Cyfarthfa are similar to those at Ynys-y-wlad. A portion of the coke is made in ovens. The ordinary coal obtained from Goshin will not coke in ovens, unless mixed with some more bituminous or binding coal; but the open clamp system of coking is that generally practised, though it is attended with a deficiency of yield in coke. The blast-furnaces produce about 125 tons of pig-iron weekly.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION FOR THE COAL TRADE.

"The parties to this agreement, desirous of preventing all future disputes, are favourable to the formation of a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in South Yorkshire as soon as practicable." These are the concluding words of the agreement come to between the representatives of the owners of the Denaby Main Colliery on the one part, and the representatives of the men on the other. By virtue of that agreement the strife at Denaby Main, which had lasted six months, was brought to an end on Saturday. Mr. NORMANSELL has announced that he has now had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. POPE, that it was for the good of the Association he had done so, that Mr. POPE had remarked that he would take steps to make the men all comfortable, and that he (Mr. NORMANSELL) truly believed that Mr. POPE meant everything that was honourable and right to all. This being so, it is not for us to do more than to congratulate both sides upon the restoration of good feeling, and upon the prospects which now seem to be before them of the profitable employment alike of capital and labour. We wish, however, to urge the adoption without delay of that part of the conditions which we have just quoted; at the same time that we point out certain hindrances to the continuance of that cordiality of sentiment which each party earnestly desires should exist. But our remarks are intended to have a wider application than to this particular instance. The signs of the times must not be mis-read. The forces ranged on the side of labour and capital respectively never were more powerful, and every year they are becoming more equally matched in respect of their warlike capabilities. In the conflicts between nations, the advance in the knowledge of that branch of the material sciences which relates to projectiles large and small is the measure of the advantage which one people possess over another. The attainments in this respect of almost every European nation being equally great, warfare, it is almost hackneyed to say, must henceforth become short, sharp, and decisive. Not so, however, those other contests; for in proportion as either side is powerful in its organisation, so are its chances of ultimate success. And as these are becoming equalised, so it is to be inferred that the duration of the warfare between labour and capital will henceforth be more protracted, and, therefore, more disastrous than heretofore. What otherwise than an increase of power by the operative classes is to be inferred from the Labour Congress not only of a National, but likewise of an International character? What, at Basle the other day, said the Secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain? Why, that—

"There had been a time when English employers had threatened their workmen that if they did not submit to their fiat they would replace them by Frenchmen, Germans, or any other men they could obtain. If the International Association had done no other good, it had put a stop to that. But it had done more. It had spread the knowledge that, as a rule, the working men were in the same unsatisfactory state throughout the civilised world, and that a combination of workmen of different countries was necessary to grapple with the evil. To a certain extent, the difference of language hampered the progress of such combinations, but he did not despair. They had men among them, working men, who were conversant with several languages, and they would take care that intercommunication was kept up, provided that the working men were willing to enter heart and soul into this International Association."

The willingness to do this on the part of the carpenters and joiners of Great Britain was shown by the identification of their society with the International combination. It may be true that the incongruous elements which made up the Congress at Basle may, for the present, point to confusion in their councils, but the desire of Mr. APPLEGARTH'S English mind that the Congress might result in something practical for the good of the working classes, will by-and-by find practical operation. In saying this, we are, of course, speaking from Mr. APPLEGARTH'S standpoint. We do not endorse his sentiments. We merely draw attention to the facts as they exist. Every year the masses, not alone in this country, but likewise on the Continent, increase in power. Every change which has lately taken place in the domestic legislation of the different nations of the Continent has had this tendency. To what has happened, and is happening, in our own country, Mr. APPLEGARTH thus points:—

"We have now household suffrage. Having got this political power we shall soon find out how to use it. This political power was acquired by the joint efforts of the Trades Unions and the Reform League. When we became earnest, and it was found that we were united, Members of Parliament sprang up in every direction to assist us, and they found their way to the offices of trade secretaries. A law was passed to protect our funds. The Trades Unions have not only influenced Parliament, but the workpeople as well. The Trade Union Congress of Birmingham has passed a resolution, inviting trade societies to join this association. We have established a Labour League to return working men to Parliament, to remove obnoxious laws. Much that I have heard here were settled questions with us 20 years ago. We have now got into thorough working order, and we want to extend our alliances all over the world. We have no funds to send emissaries about to make propaganda, but we have a considerable force, and the Press and Parliament have already felt its power; it has enabled us to put the screw on to compel Parliament to pass laws in our favour. Another English delegate, Mr. ECCARTUS, of London, said that as the accession of the middle class to political power had worked a social change, so would the acquisition of political power by the working class. The late Labour Congress at Birmingham had passed some resolutions which would before long lead to political separation between the Liberal and Radical middle class and the working class of England. In the United States the eight-hours movement had led to the establishment of a working men's party, distinct from either of the old political parties. At Birmingham a resolution had been passed in favour of eight hours being made the legal working day; and if that resolution were not to remain a dead letter, the working classes of England would have to follow the example of the working men of the United States—to agree to a political platform of their own, and to endeavour to send men from their own ranks into Parliament to give effect to their principles."

And there can be no doubt that if they should determine thus to act they can carry out their determination. They now possess sufficient legislative influence to carry any measure they may desire, if only they resolve to do it. True, it may be like willing their own immolation, but our point is that they now possess the means of working evil to themselves and to their employers, which if the latter are not wise in time may prove inevitably disastrous.

The remedy is found chiefly in that enlisting of the pecuniary sympathies of the operative with those of the employer, to which this Journal has more than once pointed attention when it has spoken of Messrs. BRIGGS and their colliers. Next to that, arbitration and conciliation must be encouraged. Society must adapt itself to the state of things which has now come about; and come about, it must be

remembered, not on a sudden, but by gradual steps, thereby pointing to something like permanence. Anarchy is not threatened, but anarchy may ensue, even as by the placing of an impediment in its way an otherwise placid and beneficent stream may be made to overflow its bounds, and spread disaster where otherwise it would have scattered plenty. Happily, many of the men at present ask for arbitration and conciliation. Let the masters go further, and imitating Messrs. BRIGGS, gather around them powerful friends from amongst those who may otherwise become their enemies. But if this cannot be accomplished, by all means let there be arbitration. And when there is arbitration, let the men scout the first attempt to denounce it if the arbitrator should decide against them.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR IRELAND.

In a former article we gave an outline of the course of Technical instruction given in the Royal College of Science, Dublin; on this occasion we purpose entering somewhat more into detail, and we may observe that the truth of the remark with which we closed our first notice—"that the College gives an abundance of Technical Education of the best kind, and upon the most favourable conditions," has been singularly and speedily confirmed, for we find in the list of successful candidates for the WHITWORTH scholarships, the examinations for which have just closed, one of the College students; he is also, we believe, an exhibitor of the College, so that he will now receive 150*l.* a year and free education—50*l.* as an exhibitor, and 100*l.* as a WHITWORTH scholar. Here is evidence of the best and most satisfactory kind that young men, even the humblest, if desirous of preparing themselves for the higher walks of mechanical and manufacturing industry, can obtain, if worthy of success, not only free education, but a handsome income, by their own exertions.

The class rooms, laboratories, museum, library, and reading room of the college are all admirably adapted to their several purposes, and no expense has been spared by the Government department in fitting up and furnishing them. The museum contains models of mining machinery, of iron, zinc, and lead smelting, of chemical and gas works, of the furnaces and kilns employed in the potteries, and a series of models of looms and machines to illustrate the processes of textile manufacture. The Palaeontological gallery of the museum contains the collection of fossils made by the Ordnance and Geological Surveys of Ireland, and also a set of duplicates of the English collection. In the gallery devoted to minerals and rocks are an extensive collection of minerals, arranged educationally, and a large series of rocks collected by the Irish Surveys; and a collection by KRANTZ, of Bonn, of European rocks. The library contains, as we have stated, an extensive and carefully selected collection of works on the subjects taught in the college, and it is not only open to the students for consultation, but they have the privilege of borrowing the books. Class and individual instruction is adopted in teaching many of the subjects, in addition to the professional system and the ordinary class rooms, as well as those set apart for geometrical and mechanical drawing; and the laboratories are fitted up with the newest and best educational appliances.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHILIAN COAL.

With a view to ascertain the industrial value of the coal produced in Chili, a series of interesting experiments have been made by Mr. V. PONS, first master mechanic, upon the nature and quality of the coal from the Lota Mines, and from his report, published in *La Houille*, it appears that the results obtained were highly satisfactory. This coal is of the charbon-maigre character, of deep grey colour, and its fracture is lamellar, or in regular grains; it is slightly soiled the fingers when touched, and lights and burns readily, giving a long white flame; it gives off an abundance of very black smoke, is but very slightly contaminated with pyrites, gives but a small percentage of ash, but produces a considerable quantity of clinker.

The subjoined is a comparative table, showing the results obtained in the experiments:—

Coal.	Mean tension of steam p. cent.	Revolutions per minute.	Consumed per hour.	Ash per cent.
Cardiff and Newcastle	493	65	753	13
Cardiff and Newcastle	523	62	783	13
Patent fuel	95	63	800	12
Cardiff	100	64	715	10
Lota	105	61	1042	8
Lota and one-third Cardiff	100	63	980	7
Lota and one-half Cardiff	100	63	900	6

In the first experiment Lota coal was used alone, the journey being made between Lota and Talcahuana. During the journey of 5½ miles Lota coal without admixture was the fuel employed, the boilers being disposed as favourably as possible; the tubes were swept, and the fire-boxes cleared of clinker. The trial was made with the greatest care, with the object of comparing, by the performance of the engine, and both as to quantity used and calorific effect, the relative value of Lota coal and that of Cardiff, usually employed. With regard to the quantity of fuel used, it greatly exceeded the quantity usually considered as the limit for obtaining the same result; but at the commencement of the experiment, before the bars became clinkered, the pressure in the boilers was very well and regularly maintained, which is often a difficult matter, however much care may be employed in stoking, when an inferior quality of coal is employed. As to calorific power, the Lota coal may be placed amongst the non-bituminous coal of good quality, for they were able to produce with it results obtained with coal enjoying a reputation as of superior quality, and for a short time even to surpass those results. The coal, however, has certain objectionable qualities, which Mr. PONS considers should be mentioned—it burns only on the surface of the mass, it gives off a large quantity of gas, forming a long vivid flame, but of short duration, although the residue remains incandescent on the fire-bars; this inconvenience might be, to some extent, obviated by feeding little and often. The quantity of clinker produced is, moreover, considerable, filling the ash-pit in a very short time, and quickly covering the bars to a thickness of 2 or 3 in.; it is very friable, breaking with the least touch, and does not agglutinate on the bars, but mixes with the coke, and deteriorates the quality of the coal, through the necessity of frequent raking; and, lastly, the smoke is very abundant, and quickly chokes up the tubes to a considerable extent.

The second experiment was made with a mixture of one-third Cardiff with two thirds Lota coal, the journey made being from Talcahuana to Valparaiso; and the result showed a sensible improvement. The pressure of steam was maintained without difficulty, and the choking of the fire-bars was much diminished by the addition of Cardiff coal, but the admixture did not appear materially to diminish the consumption of fuel. In this second trial the fire was lighted with Lota coal alone, and steam was got up in 40 minutes, whilst 1 hour 10 minutes was the shortest time in which they had got up steam from the time the Mègère left France, which proves that during the combustion of the coal a large amount of calorific is given off. Considering the matter seriously, impartially, and without exaggeration, Mr. PONS considers it good and advantageous for steam navigation. In the last experiment with Lota and Cardiff, half-and-half, which was likewise made on the journey from Talcahuana to Valparaiso, the improvement was much more decided. The regular production of heat and steam was much more facilitated, and Mr. PONS has remarked that, although the production of clinker was about the same, it was less friable, owing to the combination of bituminous matters from the Cardiff coal, so that it mixed less with the coke, and was more easily removed. Even with this mixture the consumption was still very high, and he attributes it not only to the rapid combustion of the Lota coal, but also to the necessity for frequent raking, which was often necessary twice in a quarter of an hour.

MINING IN THE MARITIME ALPS.—The mineral resources of the district around Nice have long remained undeveloped, owing to want of facilities for transport; considerable interest is consequently felt in the project now under consideration for establishing an improved means of communication between Cuneo, Ventimiglia, and Nice, by the adoption of the Agudio system of traction by way of the colle di Tenda. The sum of 2,000,000 francs has just been voted by a number of the towns interested, such as Turin, Coni, Tende, Nice, &c., and with this sum the engineer (Agudio) has undertaken to make a tunnel 1000 metres, and thus by the use of his machinery establish regular communication by way of the colle di Tenda. By the use of the new

route the distance from Turin to Marseilles will be diminished from 516 kilos. to 422 kilos., whilst from Cuneo to Ventimiglia the diminution will be still greater, being 235 kilos. by the old route, and only 81 kilos. by the new. It is confidently anticipated that the new Agudio line will return a profit to those investing in it of at least 10 per cent. But importance attaches to it from other considerations—it is believed that it will lead to the profitable opening out of the St. Dalmas Mines, which, although of acknowledged value, have been long suspended. St. Dalmas is within 10 hours distance of Nice, and it is believed that at the mines upwards of 100 miners could be most profitably employed. It is considered that with judicious management, and a comparatively small amount of capital, a large amount of profit could very readily be realised.

IMPROVED PISTON FOR STEAM OR OTHER ENGINES.

By Mr. THOMAS H. MARTIN, of the Morfa Copper Mills, Swansea.
[Read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon.]

The piston being the medium by which the power of the steam is exerted and transmitted through the rod to the work to be performed, it naturally forms one of the most important parts of the steam-engine, consequently the duty of the engine, in a great measure, depends on the efficiency of its work. Pistons are of various constructions, but all may be classified under two heads—those for single acting, and those for double acting engines. In single acting the steam is admitted on one side of the piston only, the reverse side being generally hollowed out, whilst in double acting engines the steam is admitted on both sides alternately. It is not material in the construction of a piston whether the engine is condensing or non-condensing. The principal disadvantages attached to pistons now in use are—firstly, whilst at rest, increased friction, from being newly packed, and unnecessary friction whilst going the "out-door part" of the stroke; secondly, steam, in escaping, is a loss of power in itself; thirdly, in its escape it considerably decreases the vacuum, which is also a loss of power; and, lastly, the great expense of labour and materials, &c., in packing, with the necessary delays occasioned therefrom. It is an admitted fact by all engineers who have at all considered the matter, that the Cornish pumping or single-acting engine is capable of developing a far greater amount of duty than any other class of engine when under similar conditions, and it is with the view of increasing the amount of power in this type of engine, but he now suggests the introduction of steam tightening pistons. The good results obtained from trials made prove that the great advantage they possess results from the principle on which they are constructed, and he feels assured that a trial only is necessary to convince anyone of their superiority over the present method. Tightening has been adopted for many years past for locomotive and other small engines, but from the imperfect method of admitting the steam, and defective construction of the piston and rings, they have in most cases been abandoned. The piston may be thus described. The form of the body does not vary much from those now in use, and they may be fitted to the rod in precisely the same manner. The difference is in the rings, which are three in number, and are fitted to each other, ground and scraped to flange of piston, and to lugs rings. To allow for the wear of the outer rings, the inner one is made a little larger in diameter, and a piece is cut out of its circumference to make it fit at the back of the outside rings, a space a little larger than that which is generally allowed for packing in packed pistons, is provided for steam which is admitted through holes, as shown in the drawings. By this arrangement, when steaming, a continual pressure equal to the working pressure acts against the inner surface of the inside ring, which presses the others against the cylinder in such a manner as to effectually prevent any escape of steam from one side of the piston to the other. The advantages gained by the above piston over that of the ordinary construction Mr. Martin stated to be—economy in fuel, increased power from less friction, the saving of steam that would otherwise escape, and a great saving in labour and materials for packing, and also in preventing delays. Seventy-five per cent. of the old pistons, he stated, could be easily converted into steam tightening on this principle, and at a very trifling expense. In the case of "spring" pistons, the chief advantages were stated to be the economising the entire cost of the springs, bolts, and nuts used in their construction, and with the common packing with white yarn, vulcanised indiarubber, and lead; there would be a great saving also in labour and fuel, prevention of delays in opening cylinders, &c., and the loss of power to engine on account of the springs, rings, and packing losing their elasticity.

Mr. PEARCE remarked that he could bear testimony to the efficiency of the new description of pistons, having seen them in several engines at Swansea.

[We understand the improved piston of Mr. Martin has been tried, and found to answer with the most marked success. Mr. William Williams, of the Millbrook Iron Works, says—

"The construction of the piston is very simple, and it does its work very efficiently, and I firmly believe it will work much more economical than a piston fitted with steel springs in the ordinary way."

Mr. William Williams, engineer, of the Hafod Copper Mills and Foundry, says—

"In my opinion it is the most effective working piston out."

Mr. John Burgess, of the Perran Foundry, says—

"The action of the valve when the piston reaches each end of the cylinder is perfect, as could be distinctly heard by listening close to the cylinders whilst at work. The vacuum obtained was the best I ever saw obtained in any engine; in fact, it appeared quite perfect, whilst a great advantage must be obtained by the pressure of the piston against the cylinder being constantly in proportion to the load. That this pressure is not at any time too great is proved by the large saving effected in exhausters. I was much pleased with its action."

Mr. Thomas White, of the Llwllyn Forges, Swansea, says—

"Although for the last 20 years I have had great experience in both marine and stationary engines, I have never seen one so simple and effective, or less liable to get deranged, neither have I ever seen such a good vacuum as your gauge registered."

Many other testimonials bespeak the value of Mr. Martin's patent, and we doubt not it will soon be universally adopted.]

MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

A meeting of the members of this Institute was held on Tuesday, at the rooms in Barnsley. There was a very large attendance, amongst those present being Mr. Embleton (President); Mr. P. Cooper, Masbro' Collieries; Mr. Chambers, Chapeltown and Thorescliffe; Mr. Lupton, Chesterfield; Mr. Miller, Strafford Main; Mr. Southern, Old Silkstone; Mr. Kell, Kilmhurst; Mr. Minto, Mr. J. Beaumont, and Mr. Barker, The Oaks; Mr. Wilson, Darfield Main; Mr. Hunter, Wakefield; Mr. Pearce, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. E. Oldroyd, &c. The chair was taken by Mr. Embleton, and some preliminary business having been transacted, the Chairman called upon Mr. Lupton to read a paper which he had prepared, and for which several large diagrams occupied one end of the room. Mr. Lupton then read a—

PRELIMINARY PAPER "ON THE USE OF HYDRAULIC MACHINES IN COAL MINES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER AND HAND-DRIVEN WEDGES."

A brief mention of the modes of getting coal now practised will facilitate description of the action of the patent machines. The first method is that in which the face of the stall is under-cut for a distance of from 3 ft. to 6 ft., and the coal either falls by its own weight or is forced down by the weight of the superincumbent strata. The second method is when the hollow is made above the seam of coal, and the coal is allowed to fall, and will not fall without the application of power. In the case the coal is blown down by the use of gunpowder; and in other cases, when the use of powder injures the coal, or is dangerous by reason of the presence of fire-damp, the coal is brought down, or forced up, as the case may be, by means of wedges driven in by hand hammers. The third method is practised in South Wales, North Staffordshire, and other places where the coal is divided by numerous "slines" or "slips," into irregularly-shaped masses. At these slines the coal can be so easily separated that the necessity for holing is sometimes obviated altogether, and sometimes only occasional, and here the coal can be got by judiciously placed shots, and by the use of the crowbar and hand-driven wedges. It is in the two in the mode of working last described that it is proposed to supplant, to some extent, the use of powder and hand-driven wedges by the use of hydraulic machinery.

There are three patents of coal-breaking machines, Messrs. Grafton Jones, Charles John Chubb, and Samuel Parker Bidder, Jun., Associate Society C.E. Mr. Jones's patent is dated June, 1867, Mr. Chubb's May, 1868, and Mr. Bidder's Nov., 1868. As Mr. Grafton Jones was first in the field, he would first describe his machine. The first machines tried by him were intended to be used with his coal-cutting machine (a compressed-air-pick machine). The machines would thus be used in a head, a vertical nick would be cut in either side, and one in the centre of the head, by means of the pick machine. A hydraulic press, in shape like a warming-pan, and 6 to 8 inches in diameter, was then placed in one of the nicks, the press being in connection with a force-pump the ram would be forced out, and this lateral expansion break down the coal. The other machine, patented by Mr. Jones in 1867, is capable of more general application. The principle of the machine consists in breaking the coal by forcing a steel or iron wedge between two pieces of steel or iron by means of a hydraulic ram, the pieces of iron between which the wedge is forced are named pressing blocks, because they are pressed against the sides of the holes in which they are placed by the action of the wedge. These pressing blocks are kept from leaving the ram by means of a pair of tension bars, in shape like the strap of a connecting-rod; the end of the strap is formed into a clearance box, into which the end of the wedge passes after going through the pressing blocks; these about against the clearance box, so that they are incapable of any lateral movement. These tension bars, with the pressing blocks, will also form a hole of from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; the tension bars are made to slide into slots, the press, and by means of a ring, which prevents them from jumping out of the slot, they are securely fastened to the press; by simply sliding the ring away the press can be readily separated from the tension bars. The hydraulic ram is worked by one of Tangye's force-pumps, which is in one piece with the ram cylinder, as also is an air-tight reservoir for water, the pump draws water from this air-tight reservoir; when it is desired to draw the ram back a cock is turned, so as to allow communication between the ram cylinder and the reservoir, the vacuum in the latter helps to draw back the ram.

The machine has been tried by him at the Shipley Colliery in the hard coal, and was successful in bringing down the coal, which had been held 3 feet under. To work the machine a hole was drilled with a 4-inch bit; the drill is

advanced by means of a screw, which travels through a nut fixed to an upright standard, which is fastened between the roof and floor by means of a screw. Ten turns of the screw advance the drill 1 inch; the hole was drilled 3 feet into the coal. The strap with the pressing blocks and wedge were then inserted, the force pump set to work, and the wedge driven between the pressing blocks, which opening in a vertical direction forced down the coal.

In addition to the machines above described, Mr. Jones has patented two others of different construction. These machines are constructed as follows:—A cylindrical box of iron, of from 3½ to 4½ in. in diameter, and 18 to 20 in. long, has from five to six holes bored through transversely, of a diameter in the larger machine of 2½ in. A small hole, about ½ in. in diameter, is also bored longitudinally through the centre, thus connecting all the transverse holes; in each of the transverse holes are placed two rams fitted with cup-leathers on the inside; these rams move in the length of both these strokes, added together being 2½ in. In an opposite direction to this machine is then screwed a tube about 2½ in. bore, which serves as a handle and air-tight reservoir for water, and at the end of this tube is fastened a force-pump, which takes its water from this air-tight reservoir, and forces it down a small copper tube in the centre of the reservoir, which, by means of a screw, is connected with the small central bore in the machine. The method of working is as follows:—A hole is bored in the coal of the same diameter as the machine, and about 3 ft. in depth; the machine is then put into it up to the coal. The force-pump set to work causes the water to move out of the cylinder.

This machine was tried by him in the hard coal at Shipley, in a 10-foot head, which was holed 3 feet under, and cut on one side, when the machine succeeded in breaking down the coal. The other machine is the same as the last, except that, instead of a force pump, a screw is used, which is worked into the reservoir of water, having a cup-leather at the end, which forces the water forward between the transversely expanding rams. This machine appears to have the advantage of a simplicity of construction, and great power and lightness, but has not yet been tested by the writer.

The next machines to describe are those belonging to Mr. Bidder, which he saw working at the Harecastle Colliery, in South Staffordshire, in the Seven-foot Banbury seam of coal, which lies at a moderate inclination, and is of a softish nature. It is divided by numerous slines and slips into irregularly-shaped masses; the holing 4 feet in is done in the inferior coal and shale above the seam, on which lies a thick rock. A hole is drilled about 1 foot above the floor 3 feet in, and 4½ inches in diameter, by means of a drill, which is advanced by means of a screw turned with a ratchet-brace. There is a third work, the "screw" advances a bar of iron, one end of which is inserted at right angles to the direction of the intended bore-hole into the coal face, and this bar proves a simple and efficient fulcrum. The hole being drilled, the machine is then inserted, consisting of a strap or tension-bar, pressing blocks, wedges, and hydraulic press, almost exactly the same as Mr. Grafton Jones's wedge-machine, previously described, with this slight difference, that instead of forcing in one wedge only, two wedges are placed side by side, so as to resemble one wedge split down the middle. When the split wedge has been driven home, the ram is drawn back, the press removed from the strap if required, and a third wedge is inserted between the others by means of an iron handle; the press is again attached, and the wedge forced home again; by this means a total expansion of 6 inches can be obtained. He had seen this applied three times. The first time a block of coal, about 3½ tons, was shifted; the second time a mass of 4½ tons; and the third time about 8 tons were moved. Whilst he was present, the drill used for boring the hole was blunt, and, consequently, it took a much longer time than usual. The total time occupied in breaking off the block of 8 tons was 65 minutes; but he was informed that about 45 minutes was sufficient for all the work above described. After a block of coal has been separated, the solid, it can be easily broken up by means of picks or bars. He saw shortly afterwards a shot fired with gunpowder, in the same stall, when a good deal of the coal was broken into small pieces; but he was informed by the manager that the coal, though apparently sound, was so shaken by the powder that it fell into fragments when thrown on to the screens, which is not the case with the coal got by the machines. Out of the total quantity of coal got, about 25 per cent. less of slack is made when the hydraulic machines are used than when powder is used.

He had received a letter from Mr. Bidder a few days ago, stating that his machine had been successfully tried at the Queen Pit of the Haydock Colliery, where they were about to be adopted, the owners having decided to close the pit rather than incur the risk of using gunpowder. Thus it appears that hydraulic machines have been found to satisfactorily do the work of gunpowder in many places, and it appears to be well worth the while of the Institution carefully to consider their merits as regards their application to this district. If they should be found, after trial, to be unsuited to our coal, then, when future explosions took place, they would not have it on their consciences that they had left one chance of safety neglected. If, on the other hand, they proved successful, that success would be honourable to the inventor, a matter of congratulation to themselves, a source of safety to the colliers, and, it was to be hoped, a source of profit to coalowners. In submitting the paper, he considered that some apology might be due for its incompleteness, unavoidable delays having prevented him from making all the experiments he had intended.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Maddison, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lupton for his able and interesting paper.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the coal got at the Harecastle Colliery was of a very peculiar character, being so soft as to almost crumble in the hand. It was perfectly shapeless when got, whilst the fact that, overlying it, there was the sandstone about 50 ft. thick, made it particularly easy to get from such a very good roof. What was required was a machine adapted to the seams of coal in the district in which they were and which could be worked advantageously, combining economy with the greatest amount of safety.

Mr. P. COOPER said that it appeared to him that an impression prevailed that some of the machines brought out were calculated to prevent explosions, and if such were the case, then indeed there was a strong inducement why they should be adopted. For his own part, he would give every facility at the colliery with which he was connected to have one or more of the machines tested. What was wanted was the doing away with holing, so as to avoid as far as possible the making of small coal or slack. After some further remarks, it was agreed that the discussion on the paper should be adjourned until it was printed; and, on the suggestion of the President, Mr. Lupton agreed to supplement the paper with some more observations deduced from experiments, which he will shortly make. The paper was in every way interesting, and highly creditable to the author, who evidently spared no trouble in bringing the subject before the meeting in the best and most attractive form. A vote of thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Sept. 15.—We have had rather a buoyant week in Pig-Iron, prices having gradually advanced, and yesterday the market closed firm, after a large business, at 53*s.* 4½*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 7½*d.* a month, buyers, sellers holding for 1½*d.* per ton more. The shipments from the Scotch ports were again large, being 16,270 tons, against 14,185 tons, or an increase over last year of fully 2000 tons, while from Middleborough the imports have decreased 680 tons on the week, and 43,175 tons on the year till date. To-day we had an easier market, 53*s.* 7½*d.* to 53*s.* 6½*d.* a month, and 53*s.* 4½*d.* to 53*s.* 3½*d.* cash having been accepted for about 10,000 tons, closing sellers 53*s.* 3½*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 6½*d.* a month, buyers a shade less. No. 1, g.m.b., 53*s.* 3½*d.*; No. 3, 52*s.* 3½*d.*; Coltness, 62*s.* 9½*d.*; Gartsherrie, 61*s.*; Calder, 58*s.*; Summerlee and Langloan, 57*s.*; Eglinton, 53*s.* 6½*d.*; Kenneil, 53*s.*, brand No. 1. There is a cheerful tone in the Manufactured Iron Trade, and a goodly number of specifications are still offering for shipment, at hardening prices. The tone of the pig-iron market is assisting makers of finished iron to better prices, and it may be noticed that shipbuilders at the more northerly ports, who had been receiving their angle and beam iron from the North of England, are again in this market with their specifications, but they failed last week to get what they wanted unless they paid enhanced prices. A Coatbridge firm are also said to be sending manufactured iron to Newcastle, perhaps of some special make, but still they are said to be running off an order for that destination, a circumstance worthy of remark. Shipbuilders' iron is again improving, and higher prices will have to be paid for delivery in early spring. No change in quotations since last week.

The Coal Trade, with the long drought and consequent falling off of water-power, has slightly improved the home demand; but the shipments for the week show a considerable decrease on the corresponding week of last year, the respective totals being—this year, 23,055 tons, against 30,150 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Quotations without any sensible change, but there is the dawning of a more auspicious time for the coal trade appearing. Taking advantage of this, the miners of Fifehire and Ayrshire are in for an advance of wages, Glasgow having conceded it already, and there are hopes that the Wishaw district will have an advance by Oct. 1. A new pit is about to be sunk at Gartnavel, from the gas coal to the Garibaldi ironstone.

The Shipbuilding Trade on the Clyde is in a very prosperous condition. The screw steamer G-dalea, of 190 tons, and 150-horse power (recently launched), has been purchased by the Turkish Government, and is now loading for Constantinople. Two steamers for the River Plate have just been contracted for, and the Hartlepool Harbour Commissioners have settled terms for the construction of a powerful steam-dredger with W. Simons and Co., Renfrew. The mechanism of this vessel will be similar to the one now eating the stone bar across the entrance to Cardington Bay, or to those excavating the great North Sea Canal, Ireland. The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company have had another fine screw steamer added to their fleet, of 1800 tons, and 280-horse power, named the Aurora. Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson, London, have had successfully launched for their East India trade an iron sailing ship of 1000 tons, named the Calm.

There were great rejoicings at Mossend last Thursday, on account of the marriage of Mr. James Thomson, shipowner, Glasgow, to Marion, only daughter of Mr. William Neilson, Mossend Iron Works. From an early hour cannon boomed from the works, while flags were numerous displayed there and at the several coal works on the estates of Carnarue and Orkney, belonging to Mr. Neilson, and the inhabitants of the populous village of Mossend exhibited flags from every window and house-top in honour of the event. By invitation from Mr. Neilson, a large party connected with the various works were entertained to dinner in the Clyde Hotel, Bothwell, when the healths of the bride and bridegroom were given, and a very enjoyable evening was spent on the happy occasion.

An effort to establish street steam omnibuses is about to take place

In this city, our principal omnibus proprietors going heartily into the project. The Police Board have already authorised the experiment, and it will not be wonderful if we should, in addition to adapting steam to the purposes of navigation, also prove the adaptability of steam for city passenger traffic on a large scale. With all the appliances at our hand, the attempt can scarcely prove a failure from any cause proceeding *ab intra*.

The quantity of gunpowder shipped from the Tail-of-the-Bank in the month of August amounted to 416,250 lbs., valued at £2,000.

The directors of the Caledonian Railway Company have officially announced a dividend of 3½ per cent., leaving a balance of £7907.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—An American tourist, in a communication to the *New York Times*, after stating that he had recently visited Scotland, adds that, having had occasion to go by steamer from Dumbarton, on the River Clyde, to Glasgow, a distance of about 18 miles, he took the opportunity of observing the shipyards on either side, and noticed the number of steamers and sailing vessels, exclusively of iron, then on the stocks, in the various stages of construction. He says:—"I counted 69 iron vessels within this distance in construction, nor was my count complete, as I began some time after seeing the first, and ceased in wonder and amazement before seeing the last. This does not include vessels off the ways and in the water, of which there were two and three deep, swarming with workmen, along the quays. Expressing my astonishment to my companion, a Glasgow merchant, he remarked that shipbuilding was not very active on the Clyde just at that time. I was ashamed to say to my friend, 'We do not build iron vessels in the United States.' We agree with the writer (adds the Editor of the *New York Times*), that this statement needs no comment to impress the most careless and unobservant."

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 16.—The arrivals in these rivers have been large during the week—310 vessels in the Tyne, and a large number in the Wear; at the Hartlepool there have been 208 vessels. The collieries have, consequently, been well supplied both for the coasting and foreign trade. Coasting freights are low, ranging from 5s. 7d. to 6s. per ton. Foreign freights are, on the whole, good outwards, but the freights inwards are low. To Cronstadt, 14s. per keel; Hamburg, 7l. 5s.; and Spain, 10l. to 11l. The Mediterranean ports remain firm—for Genoa, 18l.; and Alexandria, 21l. There is little demand for India and China, but enquiries are made for New York and Montreal. The Iron Trade continues to improve, and as the blast-furnaces and rolling-mills are fully engaged, and stocks are decreasing, a rise must take place shortly in pig-iron, and also in rails and bars. The iron shipbuilding continues brisk, and most factories are improving also, but the collieries are not fully employed generally. In Durham many are well employed—that is, coking coal collieries and gas coal works, but the house coal works are only moderately employed, and the works west of Tyne Bridge have been very slack lately. The steam coal works are not fully employed, and generally complaints are loud and deep that no profits are made, and those complaints are but too well founded, yet it is a fact that in some localities the men are clamouring for advanced prices. At Trimdon Grange Colliery a strike has taken place; part of the men have, however, left the place, and secured work elsewhere, and thus left the work open for others, so that it is hoped that their places will shortly be filled. Three of the men have been evicted from their dwellings, and it is feared that this course will be followed in other cases shortly. The average wages earned by the men in the time last worked amounted to 4s. 7d. per day in the Low Main seam, and 5s. 7½d. in the Main Coal seam. The strike was caused by a demand for higher prices, and the officials state that the account given above as to the earnings of the men may be taken as about the average earnings since the reduction in April last, their earnings before that time having been considerably higher. This occurrence at Trimdon has, no doubt, some connection with the agitation which commenced at Monkwearmouth, but, as has been already remarked in this letter, the course pursued at the latter place will certainly not be pursued in any other case. The men must fulfil the engagements they have entered into in common fairness, and if they do not their conduct will, no doubt, injure the masters in some cases, but it must also entail much suffering upon themselves.

Large quantities of water continue to be pumped out of the works at Wallsend and Hebburn, and the water is still going downwards, but latterly the progress down has only been slow—at any rate, not so quick as it was a short time ago. Two engines are pumping at Wallsend, and one Cornish engine is pumping at Hebburn, and two large engines are winding water by means of large buckets at the latter place, so that at present there are five engines lifting water; the total quantity lifted (upwards of 100 fms.) being about 2400 gallons per minute. The Cornish engine at Hebburn is a most effective one, working in the finest manner, and very economical. This engine lifts 750 gallons per minute. The cylinder is 70 inches. A similar engine has been erected at Wallsend, the cylinder being 100 inches, but this has not yet been started; and another winding-engine is being prepared for working at the west pit at Hebburn. When all these engines are started, the quantity of water lifted will be enormous. The depth now reached is 111 fms., and 16 fms. more is to be gained before reaching the seam at Hebburn—that is, the High Main seam; when this is effected, one important stage will have been reached, which has been most anxiously looked for. When this is done, the tubing which was burst a few years ago will be replaced, and a great portion of the water will thus be shut off. This achieved, the final struggle will be made to get down at the Wallsend pits.

Mr. Potter, of Cramlington, died last week. He has been a prominent mining engineer for a long term of years, enjoying a very enviable reputation, not only as a mining engineer, but also as a man. He was born not far from the birthplace of Stephenson, his ancestors having been connected with the collieries above bridge, at Walbottle and other places. He received a good education, and was sent to Cramlington to learn the business of a viewer, under the late Mr. Straker. He studied most carefully not only mine engineering, but mechanical engineering, and he was considered a good practical mechanic. He was engaged as principal engineer in winning the celebrated South Hetton Colliery, where unprecedented difficulties were met with in sinking through the sand, and this was only effected by using enormous steam-power, 45 steam-boilers having been used at one time, and the total expenditure before reaching the coal amounted to upwards of half a million. It was stated that the expenditure for bucket leather alone at this place reached the sum expended in winning some collieries. Mr. Potter has managed for many years the Cramlington and other large collieries, where he was held in the highest esteem, and his death will be much lamented by large numbers of workmen, as well as all who knew him or came in contact with him.

A delegate meeting was held at Hetton on Saturday, Mr. J. Richardson presiding. He reported that the Union is making progress in Durham. Mr. Isaac Haig, of Barnsley, delegate from the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, appealed to the delegates on behalf of 2000 miners in that district who had been locked out since March. It was agreed that each delegate should bring the matter before his constituents. It was arranged that Mr. J. Richardson be agent for the Union, his salary to be at present 17. 18s. 3d. per week. Various suggestions were ordered to stand over until the next meeting, which is to be held at Thornley a fortnight hence, in connection with a demonstration there for the benefit of the South Yorkshire miners.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of delegates was held on Saturday, in the Town Hall, Durham, for the purpose of discussing the question of forming sick, funeral, and superannuation funds, to be worked in connection (so far as the staff is concerned) with the Permanent Fund. We do not understand that the new funds have to be at all connected financially with the older fund; such an arrangement would be disastrous. Of that we have no doubt; and, indeed, various opinions are held as to the necessity for the present step, as great numbers of the men are already connected with friendly societies, so as to fully provide for themselves relief in case of sickness. There was a large meeting, 80 being present, and 21 collieries not represented; the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Howis, of Roughlea. It appears that tables have been furnished by Mr. Radcliffe, of Manchester, compiled from data gathered from the collieries in the two counties. Many of the delegates were opposed to the formation of these funds, but a large majority were in favour of them, and therefore all the proposed measures were carried. It was resolved, "That it is desirable to establish a Miners' Accident Fund, to give relief for accidents during the first 26 weeks." And it was agreed that the relief should be 5s. per week, the payments to be 3d. per week, with 6d. entrance for men, and 3d. for boys. It was agreed that a Relief Fund for sickness be established, in accordance with the tables of Mr. Radcliffe; as well

as that a Superannuation Fund should be formed, but no age was fixed at which recipients should become eligible to receive payments. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the viewers and overmen of collieries in the two counties, for the assistance which they had given the committee in getting together the data for the tables; to Mr. H. Radcliffe, corresponding secretary to the Old Fellows (Manchester Unity), and to others, when the meeting terminated.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES.

Middlesborough, Sept. 15.—The meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, which is to be held at Middlesborough on Wednesday and Thursday next, is looked forward to with considerable interest. A large gathering is confidently anticipated, and very complete arrangements have been made by the Council for enabling the members of the Institute to visit the various works in the district. On Wednesday morning, and also on Thursday, general meetings will be held, when papers on important subjects will be discussed. A good many models, &c., have also been promised for exhibition during the meeting, and a numerous collection is expected. On Tuesday next the Quarterly Meeting of the North of England Iron and Allied Trades takes place in the Royal Exchange here, when, doubtless, there will be a large muster. In the evening of the same day (Tuesday) a public meeting is to be held, under the presidency of the Mayor of Middlesborough, to present Mr. Rupert Kettle with an address and despatch box, in recognition of his valuable services in the satisfactory settlement of the wages dispute in April last. The ensuing week will, therefore, be one of considerable importance to the iron trade.

On 'Change on Tuesday sellers of Pig-Iron were firmer in their quotations, and generally speaking prices showed an upward tendency. There was considerable enquiry for pig-iron, and a tolerable amount of business is reported to have been done. Most makers are well sold, and appear indisposed to book orders at recent rates, and for forward delivery a substantial advance on present prices is demanded. Quotations were—48s. 6d. No. 1; 44s. 6d. No. 3; 43s. 6d. No. 4, net cash on trucks at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the river. Continental demand is good, and shipments steady. In Manufactured Iron considerable activity prevails, particularly in the rail department. Some of the rail contracts for Baltic delivery are being rapidly worked off, and it is probable that shortly a slight lull may be observable in this branch of the trade, though from report most makers are fairly supplied with orders for winter work. Angle and plate iron are in good request, and the same may be said of bars. There is no alteration in the state of the Coal and Coke Trades worthy of special observation; they are much the same as during the past few weeks; if anything, however, a little improvement is to be seen.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 16.—Nothing which has taken place in connection with mining affairs in South Yorkshire for years past has caused so profound a sensation amongst colliery owners as the announcement that the proprietors of Denaby Main, who more than six months ago determined to employ non-Union men only, had given way, and sent for the heads of the Miners' Association to engage their services in replacing the men at present employed by those who were discharged at the commencement of the struggle. Great, indeed, was the jubilation of the men at such an unexpected termination, for it was felt that a proprietary so wealthy as Denaby Main would be about the last, after the oft-repeated declaration of the managing director, Mr. Pope, to give way, and invoke the aid of those they had so warmly opposed. The history of the struggle itself will serve to point a moral of no insignificant import—that the strongest resolutions are not always those which are the first to be consistently carried out. The Denaby Main Colliery was only opened out last year, and from the first no persons connected with the Miners' Union were employed in it. Towards the close of March, however, the men felt there was a grievance in some way, to redress which they solicited the aid of the leaders of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association. Mr. Normansell at once saw there was a new field opened to him for making converts to the principle of Unionism, and he at once commenced operations in the way best calculated to ensure success. He enrolled all the men working at the colliery, to the number of 300, as members of the Miners' Association, and agreed that on their striking against the proprietors they should at once receive the usual weekly allowance. This agreement has been faithfully carried out up to the present time, at a cost of between 4000l. and 5000l. On the other hand, Mr. Pope repeatedly declared that on no account would he for the future employ any persons connected with the Miners' Association. In carrying out that policy, a number of men from various places were obtained, and the colliery was worked on free-labour principles up to Thursday last. A change, however, passed through the minds of the hitherto spirited proprietors of Denaby Main, and Mr. Normansell was sent for, when a reconciliation was effected, and an arrangement made that the old hands should be at once reinstated. The men who served Mr. Pope and his partners in their hour of need are, it is said, to be kept on as far as possible, but this both parties must have been well aware was simply impossible, as it is still fresh in the minds of the mining body what, under similar circumstances, occurred not so very long ago at Thorncliffe, where on the first morning when the Unionists resumed work after a strike, they attacked every non-Unionist they could find, one man having three of his ribs broken, and for which he had no redress. No doubt a similar scene would take place at Denaby, where the owners, in their great desire to please the leaders of the Miners' Association, at any and every sacrifice of principle, and indeed of everything else, actually unasked conceded a great deal more than was required or demanded. The owners of Denaby Main having thus admitted being completely defeated, after their repeated declaration that they would on no account give way, it is to be feared that the course adopted by them will be followed by the proprietors of other collieries where the men have been out on strike. At one of them, the Stafford Main, where from 300 to 400 men have been out for some months, there are strong indications of giving way, the manager this week having solicited an interview with Mr. Normansell, with a view to reinstating the old hands. Such is the position of affairs at some of the collieries in South Yorkshire—and it is one that is by no means creditable to some of the coalowners, or assuring to those men who do not belong to the Miners' Association.

There is little or no change in the state of the trade in Derbyshire, so far as regards the manufacture of Iron. The demand for Coal, however, has increased considerably of late, so that an increased tonnage is being forwarded to London and the South. The new branch line of railway from Sheffield to Chesterfield is to be opened in November, and will be the means of sending a large quantity of coal on to the Midland main line. Several new collieries have been opened out on its route, and the district promises to give employment to a very large number of hands. The West Staveley Company are now engaged in sinking a large colliery, and new iron works are contemplated in the neighbourhood of Unstone.

In the South Yorkshire district there is rather more doing at some of the principal collieries in house coal. Steam quantities are also in better request, more particularly for Grimsby for exportation to the North of Europe.

At the Tinsley Park Colliery, near Sheffield, belonging to Mr. D. Huntsman, a serious fire occurred on Wednesday night. Some props caught fire, and the smoke soon proved serious to those in the pit. Three are supposed to have perished, but only one of the bodies has been recovered. The pit had been idle for some months, owing to a strike, and work had been but recently resumed.

William Firth, miner, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford, while at work in a coal mine at Tottshaw, recently discovered fragments of bones in the roof of the black bed coal. The pieces were carefully united, and on being submitted to Prof. Huxley, he pronounced the remains to be those of a new batrachian, constituting a new genus and species, to which he proposes to attach the name of *pholidroperon scutigerum*. The specimen, which is one of the most complete fossils, is nearly 6 ft. long, and has been purchased for and placed in the museum of the Bradford Philosophical Society.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION—FIRING BY MACHINERY.—Mr. T.W. Lord, of Bank Mills, Leeds, writes:—"Much has been written and many plans tried to obtain an efficient economical method of consuming the smoke created by the fires of steam-boilers in connection with our manufacturing. My experience of forty years has taught me that the great point to be arrived at is to adopt a system of firing which will obviate the necessity of creating so much smoke as leads to the serious complaints so justly made. Such a system has been adopted with great success for many years—I refer to the system of firing by machinery, and for many years I have strongly advocated this system, which was first patented by Mr. J. P. Farniston:—The hopper, with its requisite attachments, solely and properly applied, and which economise fuel, lessen the labour of the fireman, giving him more time to attend to the other important duties in connection with the boilers and engines under his care; and as slack or small coal is used, and best adapted for this method, there is economy in the

price of the fuel. Mr. Farniston applied this method first to the wagon-shaped and cylinder boilers, with one flue, in Lancashire and other counties, before the adoption of the cylinder boiler with two flues, after which the old dry of opposition to what was considered an encroachment upon the manual labour by the use of machinery, and the indifference of the trade to adopt the hopper system of two-flued boilers, brought the system into comparative disuse. Within a few years the value of this system has again begun to be appreciated, and has been adapted to two-flued boilers by several first-rate engineers, and they are being used with perfect success in the face of no ordinary opposition, proving that real practical experience is not to be overpowered or set aside by the bone of prejudices, or the declamation of parties who consider nothing an improvement except it be their own production, or by some happy chance meets with their approval. My opinion is that the adoption of this system of firing, properly and efficiently applied, will do more to remove the cause of complaints against dense smoke being needlessly made, than any system of smoke burning ever adopted, at the same time lessening expenses and manual labour. I have been encouraged to lay these remarks before you in consequence of the valuable opinion given in court by our very talented townsman, Mr. Marshall, who, as the worthy magistrate remarked truly, was of European celebrity."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 16.—The demand for manufactured iron, especially the smaller sizes, continues moderately good, and the leading works are fairly employed, except the plate-mills, the demand for that class of iron being very quiet. The demand of the workmen for an advance of wages is naturally an important topic in the trade, but the general opinion seems to be, as stated last week, that the advance will not be pressed with winter approaching, and the clear fact, which the men cannot be unaware of, that selling prices are really below the rates on the basis of which the present rate of wages was fixed. There is hope that, with the steady recovery of trade recently exhibited, by next spring a rise may be practicable.

It would seem that the effort to obtain an advance of wages is by no means general, and that it applies mainly to the men at a few works where, having contracts, they are fully employed. There does not as yet seem any probability that the price of iron can be raised at the Ironmasters' Meeting, to be held at Birmingham this day fortnight. The greater part of the works in South Staffordshire are now only doing three days' work per week, and secure that by accepting prices considerably below the present list rate. An advance of present prices would, it seems certain, unless the demand should receive an unexpected impulse, lead to the orders going elsewhere, and would almost shut up the works in the district.

After twelve weeks' idleness, during which 20,000 people have suffered great privations, and been kept alive by charitable contributions, the nailers have returned to work, the masters having made some concession by adopting a list based on the prices of 1864. The result was celebrated at Hales Owen, on Wednesday, by about 1000 persons attending a thanksgiving service at church, when the Ven. Archdeacon Hone preached an appropriate and sympathetic discourse.

Mr. William Mathews, of Corbyn's Hall Iron Works, near Dudley, has at length determined, after a most active life connected with the iron trade, to retire from business. Mr. Mathews has for many years occupied an eminent position, both in connection with the iron trade and also with all political and general questions in South Staffordshire. It was only from his desire to avoid a contest in the ranks of the Liberal party that some years ago, after being adopted by the Ironmasters' Association as a candidate for the representation of South Staffordshire in Parliament, he withdrew, and deprived the House of Commons of a member who on all questions of trade, at least, and probably on others, would have taken a prominent position. Mr. Mathews was, it may be remembered, a member of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions. He was for some years Chairman of the Mining Association of Great Britain. He was a man of vigorous intellect, and his mind, like his voice, was strong, clear, and earnest. He is a speaker to whom when he opens his mouth every ear is at once lent, and few men surpass him in clearness of apprehension or of vigorous expression. His tall form and striking countenance will, it is to be hoped, not yet be always missed from the assemblies of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, though he ceases to direct practical operations in the trade.

An explosion occurred at the Glebe Colliery, Fenton, belonging to the Messrs. Challinor, resulting in five men being burned, one of whom, named Pickering, was seriously injured. Five men were at work in the pit, a portion of the roofing gave way and fell. The men were not injured by the fall of the roof, and hastened from the place as quickly as possible. The dislodgment had the effect of forcing out some foul air, which gathered round a lighted safety-lamp which the men had left in the workings in their haste to get out of danger. When they saw they had left the lamp they became apprehensive of an explosion, and one of their number, Pickering, went to fetch the lamp, and in the excitement took a naked candle with him. A severe explosion took place, and Pickering was seriously burned, the other four men also being more or less injured. Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, on Monday examined the pit where the explosion occurred, and reports that if the ventilation of the pit had been good the foul air carried about by the dislodgment would have been cleared away, and an explosion would have been avoided.

An inquest was held at the Grand Jury Room, Wolverhampton, on Monday, on the bodies of John Boulter, 34, and Henry Parkes, 21, who died at the South Staffordshire Hospital in consequence of injuries received on the previous Thursday. Both the deceased were employed at the blast-furnaces of Messrs. Lloyds, Foster, and Co., at Wednesbury. On Thursday they were at their duties at one of the furnaces, Boulter as manager and Parkes as firer; Boulter, after being told it was time, delayed the tapping for 10 minutes, as he had not prepared all the moulds. When about a third of the metal had run out of the furnace a tynere suddenly exploded, and a quantity of the molten metal and red-hot clinders were thrown over the deceased. They were taken as quickly as possible to the South Staffordshire Hospital, where Boulter died some hours after, and Parkes at half-past 12 on Saturday morning. The witnesses stated their belief that the explosion occurred from the metal, &c., being allowed to remain in the furnace too long; it had, in consequence, risen to the tyneres and burnt the "nose," thereby allowing the water to get in. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

At the Tunstall Police Court, William Cooke, chartermaster of the Hamhill Colliery, Burslem, was fined 20s. and costs for unlawfully neglecting to examine the state of the ventilation of the pit before the men descended to work. The colliery had been closed for a few days on account of the Norton Wakes, and on resuming work, Michael Kelsall, the other chartermaster, entered the workings with a naked light, caused an explosion, and was killed. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, explained that in the interval of the pit standing idle a portion of the roof had fallen and dislodged some gas.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 16.—The Iron Trade of this district continues in a favourable state, the hands engaged at the rail mills being busily employed in executing contracts for the United States and Russian Empire. Last month the total quantity of iron exported from this district reached 50,177 tons, being an increase of 3978 tons as compared with the previous month, and 12,159 tons over the corresponding month of last year, being satisfactory and conclusive proof that the iron trade is recovering from the depression which prevailed of late, and hopes are entertained of a still further improvement shortly taking place. Large quantities of rails continue to be sent to the United States, and last month the clearances to that country reached 29,325 tons, being an increase of 6668 tons as compared with the month of July. For a considerable time past a large amount of business has been transacted with American buyers, and there is every prospect of this satisfactory state of affairs continuing for some time to come. Last month the exports to Russia reached 12,602 tons, being an increase of 915 tons as compared with the previous month, when the exports reached 11,687 tons. Fears are entertained by some few makers that at the close of the Baltic shipping season a reaction will set in, but it is satisfactory to find that the foreign enquiry for railway iron keeps remarkably good, and it is becoming pretty evident that when present contracts are completed the demand will be sufficient to keep the works well employed. Several home contracts for rails, ranging from 1000 to 5000 tons, are in the market, and a gradual increase in the home demand is confidently looked forward to, not, perhaps, to be fully realised until next spring. There are still contracts on the books for several thousand tons for Russia and the United States, and it is now pretty generally believed that the whole of the Russian contracts will not be completed this season. Within the last few days exporters are purchasing bars more freely, which, it is hoped, will lead to a revival in this branch of the trade. Pig-iron of the best brands commands a fair sale, and prices are more in makers' favour. There is a falling off in the demand for Tin-Plates during the past week, and the orders expected from some of the foreign markets have not yet come to hand.

The improvement referred to in previous reports as having set in in the Steam Coal Trade is fully corroborated by the returns for the past month, there being an increase in the exports at all the local ports. The improvement set in after the month was somewhat advanced, otherwise the returns would have been more favourable. Large quantities were sent to the mail packet stations, and the pur-

chases of French houses were considerable. The arrival of vessels at the local ports has been checked by the heavy gales which have prevailed, but this, in all probability, will be of short duration, and it is generally believed that a permanent increase in the demand may now be looked forward to. The House Coal Trade is not characterised by any degree of activity, the shipments coastwise being scarcely up to the average.

The case of the Dunraven Collieries Company (Limited) came before Mr. Edward Bloxham, Chief Clerk, Vice-Chancellor's Chambers, on Wednesday. This company is being wound-up in Chancery, and it appears that on July 26 a suit was instituted by Mr. Edward Mackenzie against the company. Mr. Withers now applied for leave to defend the suit. It was a foreclosure suit by a first mortgagee, and there were several other parties claiming. There were two mortgages, one for £25,000; and there were also three further claims on the unpaid purchase-money. There had been certain irregularities in the company, which would have to be gone into; and it was absolutely necessary that the provisional official liquidator should be heard in the matter. The Chief Clerk granted leave, and order was made accordingly.

At the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company half-yearly meeting, the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., but Mr. Cartwright dissenting on the issue of the company's profits to pay 4½ per cent., and a division took place on the subject, 19 being in favour of 4½, and 21 in favour of 4 per cent. Mr. Cartwright demanded a poll, the result of which is that 4½ per cent. is declared by a majority of 30 shares.

THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF MINERS.—The transfer of the geological and mineralogical specimens, at present in the Peter-street Museum, from the Geological and Natural History Societies to Owen's College has been agreed to, but whether the several parties to the arrangement should be congratulated or otherwise will depend entirely upon the way in which it is carried out. That the collection will be of considerable value to Owen's College is beyond question, and if the executive of that institution offer such facilities as they are able to the societies making the transfer there will be no reason for regret; but if, on the other hand, Owen's College seeks to appropriate all the benefit to itself, by acting more closely to the letter than to the spirit of the agreement, general dissatisfaction will result. In moving the necessary resolution to empower the President to execute, on behalf of the Geological Society, the draft of the trust, Mr. ORMEROD said, at the meeting on Tuesday, that it was well known that the Natural History Society were ready to agree with them in any scheme which might have for its object the permanent retention of their collection in Manchester. The matter had been discussed a good deal in that society, but no person had been able to bring forward a better plan than the proposal to hand over their specimens to Owen's College, where they would be taken care of, under the superintendence of a properly qualified curator. He could find no other preferable course. The price of building and other expenses were so much that it was utterly hopeless that that society could ever maintain the collection. Some said that funds might be found, but no one had ever come forward to give them.

Mr. DICKINSON remarked that they had had some difficulty in keeping the museum open to the public. It had been so closely guarded that the public scarcely knew they had access to it. If they sent it off for a distance of two miles, where scarcely one of the public would think of wandering in search of it, and where, perhaps, it would be more jealously guarded, with closed doors and bells, than it had been where it was, it would be of less use than ever. He thought the collection might at least have been kept under their own control for some time. They had funds, and they had a few members, if not all, who would contribute for such a purpose; at all events, until such time as there was a building belonging to the college to put the collection into. And there was not only the society, but the trade of the district, which might be expected to do a little if funds were wanted. It was true the society was under a cloud. The management had for some time become vested in the hands of those who were not interested in the coal trade, but the turn of the wheel might make that industry represented as it should be.

Mr. FREDAY SMITH could not forget that they were something more than members of the Manchester Geological Society, and the question which suggested itself to him was whether a collection of such worth would not be of more use in forming the nucleus of a school, or, perhaps, more appropriately the foundation of a store of valuable information for the benefit of the rising generation. He knew attempts had been made, led by Mr. Darbishire, to educate men at Owen's College for viewing mines, and he thought that no man could argue that there was not very great need for such education. He, therefore, felt it his duty to waive any prejudices which he might have, and agree to the proposal of transferring the collection to Owen's College.

Mr. HIGSON had been connected with the Society from its beginning, and he should part with their specimens with great regret; but he did not think they were losing them when they were handing them over to those who were far more able to take care of them than they were, and to use them to help in educating young engineers for mining purposes. If they were to have an educated class of miners they must be educated at Owen's College. He believed they were only part owners with the Natural History Society; that their specimens were so mixed up that they could not be separated; therefore they were not giving, they were only consenting to the removal of those fossils to another place, where they would be open for instruction. He thought they could not do better than put them in safe keeping.—The resolution was then passed without opposition, and the meeting separated.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

As charged at the GREAT WHEAL VOR MINES during the following months:—

Description.	April.	May.	June.
Coals—common	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
—best	16s. 8d. & 18s. 4d.	16s. 8d. & 18s. 4d.	16s. 8d. & 18s. 4d.
Iron—best	10 0	10 0	10 0
Steel—cast and blister	35 0	—	30 0
Nails—5 and 6 in. patent	17 0	17 0	17 0
Tallow	50 0	47 6	47 6
Grease	—	—	—
Oil—olive	5 3	—	5 3
Candles	5 6	5 6	5 6
Hills	—	1 6	—
Powder	33 0	—	33 0
Leather—band	2 4	2 4	2 4
—butt	2 0	1 10	2 0
White yarn	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Hemp	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Timber—Norway	34 10	34 10	34 10
—pine	1 5	1 5	1 5
—oak	—	3 0	—
—Baltic	1 2	—	1s & 1s 2d.
—birch and elm	2s 2d & 2s 3d.	—	2 2
—batterns	0 1½	0 1½	—
—Dantzle	2 0	—	1 10
Rope	44 0	44 0	44 0
Stamp heads—Longshanks	0 0	8 0	8 0
Cartridges	34s & 47s.	34 0	34s & 47s.
Safety-lamp	—	0 6	0 6

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Although there is still existing considerable evidence of the favourable influence which the recent rise in the Tin Standard has had on the value of the majority of the Cornish mines, the general tendency of the quotations in the Cornish Mine Share Market has, since the making of the announcement of the probable quantity of metal to be offered at the forthcoming Dutch sale on Oct. 1, somewhat participated in the slight reaction observable within the last two or three days in Straits tin. Consequently there is now much less difficulty experienced by the dealers in executing orders to buy at quoted rates than at the time our last report was written, and in many cases prices have receded to about midway between the figure previous to the last rise in tin and the highest rate subsequently attained. Still, transactions have been tolerably numerous, and the very sensitiveness of the market shows a pleasing and encouraging contrast to the then seemingly hopeless inanimate condition of mine shares about this time last year.

At the meeting of Camborne Vein adventurers, convened for Thursday, notice is given that "the lessees of the mine are unwilling to continue their responsibility any longer without a guarantee from the shareholders; and should the meeting decide on continuing the mine, it will be required that a guarantee be given accordingly," that is, if anyone can be found to agree to such a guarantee.

We are glad to hear that Capt. William Teague, of Tincroft, has purchased for himself and friends Prosper United materials, engines, machinery, &c., for the sum of 7075l., no doubt for the purpose of continuing the workings, we hope with success. The Marazion district some years since returned enormous profits to the adventurers. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to know that good dividends were again paid from that locality.

From Dolcoath, with a sett comprising about 300 acres, profits amounting to more than 1,100,000l. have been obtained from a space not exceeding 60 acres. The capital consists of 1432 shares, upon each of which 32l. has been paid, and they are now selling at 120l. to 125l. A dividend of 3l. is paid every two months, which is equal to a rate of nearly 15 per cent. per annum.

At South Wheel Frances the new tin lode is large and strong, highly mineralised, and producing tinstone in quantity and quality of a satisfactory character. The agent recommends the pumping-engine at Grills' to be converted into a powerful stamp, which may be done at no great cost. This would enable them to efficiently discharge and dress the tinstuff. The committee state that the old copper lodes becoming gradually exhausted without any material discoveries of new ones, they will have to turn their attention to tin, and the question for consideration will be how to take advantage of the ground. To prepare for an increase of tinstuff would involve an outlay of some considerable amount, and the lords are to be applied to to forego all dues on tin. A soon as a reply is received from the three lords a special meeting of the adventurers will be called. The disintegrating machine has proved a failure, and the machine will, therefore, have to be returned to the patentee, in accordance with the agreement. The trial, however, will not result in any very serious loss to the adventurers.—West Briton.

ANOTHER CURE OF DISEASE OF THE LUNGS OF 10 YEARS' STANDING BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. D. Verrent, Coast Guard, Mountcharles, Donegal:—"I am happy to say that all they are represented to be. I have a child who was affected in the lungs (for 10 years), and they are the only things that have done him any good. I have tried all other means in vain."—"They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SWANSEA ZINC COMPANY (LIMITED), SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MESSRS. EDWIN WATTON AND CO. are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, by order of the Official Liquidator, JOHN SUTCLIFFE HURDALL, Esq., and with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, and in pursuance of the Mortgagees, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Swansea, on Thursday, September 23, 1869, at Five o'clock P.M. precisely, subject to such conditions of sale as shall then be produced, all the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD SPELTHER WORKS, called

"THE CROWN SPELTHER WORKS,"

late belonging to and carried on by "The Swansea Zinc Company (Limited)," situated upon the Burrows, in the parish of LLANSAMLET, near SWANSEA, together with the LAND adjoining and belonging, containing about TWELVE ACRES, more or less.

All the TRADE FIXTURES and FIXED and MOVABLE PLANT, and other EFFECTS, being in, upon, or affixed to the same works, will be sold to the purchaser of the works at a valuation in the usual way, and inventories of the same will be produced at the time of sale.

The SPELTHER WORKS and LAND will be offered in One Lot, as follows:—All those newly-erected SPELTHER WORKS, called "THE CROWN SPELTHER WORKS," situated on the Burrows, between the Vale of Neath Railway and the sea, in the parish of LLANSAMLET, near SWANSEA, in the county of GLAMORGAN; together with the gatekeeper's lodge, clay and calamine mills, warehouses, offices, laboratory and store-rooms, blending thereto, and a piece or parcel of land thereto adjoining, and containing 12 A., more or less.

The above works and land will be sold for the residue of a term of 60 years, commencing from the 25th of December, 1865, granted therein by an indenture of lease, subject to the payment of the yearly rent of £300 therein reserved, and to the observance and performance of the other covenants and conditions therein contained.

Copies of the same lease can be seen at the offices of Messrs. G. B. and H. MURLY, Old Post-office Chambers, Bristol; or at the offices of Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

The properties will be sold with all rights of way, and other rights and easements belonging or appertaining thereto, and subject to all rights of way, and all other rights and easements to which the same are now subject or liable, or which in any way affect the same, or any part thereof.

The inventories of the trade fixtures, fixed and movable plant, to be produced at the time of sale, may be seen at the offices of Messrs. G. B. and H. MURLY, or Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE. The aggregate value of the effects comprised in the same inventories is about £1300.

The above works are in full working order and condition, producing about 35 tons of spelter per week, and will be sold as a going concern.

The premises may be viewed by cards only, which will, on application, be furnished by the proprietor of the Mackworth Arms, or by the auctioneers, or solicitors to the vendors.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. W. and A. F. MORGAN, Solicitors, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, Solicitors, No. 20, Essex-street, Strand, London; Messrs. G. B. and H. MURLY, Solicitors, Bristol; and the Official Liquidator, J. S. HURDALL, Esq., Shannon-court, Bristol; or to the Auctioneers, Taunton, and Shannon-court, Bristol.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES, PLANT AND MACHINERY, AT IPSTONES, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MR. HARROP WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe, on Thursday, the 23rd day of September, 1869, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon punctually, in the following or other lots and in such order as may be determined upon by the agents of the vendors at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as will be then produced.

LOT 1.

A compact FREEHOLD ESTATE, situated at IPSTONES, in the county of STAFFORD, called "THE NEW HOUSE FARM," in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WORTHINGTON, and containing in statute measure 20 A. 2R. 21P., or thereabouts.

This estate is in a ring fence, the land is of good quality, and the farmhouse and outbuildings are substantially built; it abuts on the turnpike road leading from Chaele to Ipstones, and is about a mile from the canal and railway stations at Froghall, in North Staffordshire. It contains SEAMS of COAL, and IRONSTONE, the former of which has been proved by sinking to be at a depth of about 90 yards, and to be from 2 to 3 ft. thick, and the latter by boring to be at a depth of about 175 yards, and to be from 13 to 25 in. thick, and by analysis by Prof. TUSON and Mr. SAMUELSON it is shown to be of the same quality as the best of the Froghall Red Hydrate, so well known and appreciated in the market.

These mines were recently in lease to the New House Mining Company (Limited), who are stated to have expended a large sum of money in sinking shafts of the depths respectively of 95 yards and 140 yards, driving levels and cruts, and other operations for opening them. The company is being wound-up, owing to inadequacy of capital, and the mines have become forfeited to the vendors, and are, with the shafts, comprised in this lot.

LOT 2.

The PLANT and MACHINERY at the works on the above estate, consisting of ONE 45-horse power ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, each 36 ft. long by 6 ft. diameter; ONE PLUNGER LIFT, 95 yds. 14 in. diameter, 5 ft. 2 in. stroke; ONE PLUNGER LIFT, 95 yds. 13 in. diameter, 5 ft. 7½ in. stroke; ONE 13 in. BUCKET LIFT, 39 yds. 5 ft. 2 in. stroke; one dottle, not quite complete; with T-bobs, pumping crank and wheels, and all connecting machinery thereto, with wrought-iron drum shafts and wheels, and 11-ft. winding drums; large capstan and rope crabs, pit frames, &c.

N.B.—The purchaser of Lot 1 will have the option of taking Lot 2 at a price to be announced at the sale, such option to be declared on the fall of the hammer for Lot 1.

Detailed particulars, with plans, are being prepared, and after the 4th day of September, 1869, may be obtained at the place of sale, and, with any further information, on application to the Auctioneer, Frodsham; Mr. WILLIAM RIGBY, Mining Surveyor, Green Bank, Lawton; or—

Mr. JOHN ASHTON, Solicitor, Frodsham.

TO MILL OWNERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, SHIPPERS, USERS OF STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS. SALE OF VALUABLE HIGH-CLASS STEAM ENGINES, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL.

MESSRS. REEVES AND MIRLS beg to announce that they have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Two for Three o'clock, on the premises of the Salford Brewery, Worsley-street, Salford,

A VALUABLE STOCK OF NEW STEAM ENGINES,

Horizontal, and one vertical, varying from 8 to 50-horse power.

The Auctioneers can with confidence recommend these engines to users of steam power, being of the best materials and highest class of workmanship, and every engine will be guaranteed.

Further particulars in catalogues, which will be ready on the 13th, and may be had from the Auctioneers, Exchange-chambers, Bank-street, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 23rd September, at One o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain), the WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE PRINCE ARTHUR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

(Limited), along with the unexpired portion of the Leases.

The mines are situated in the parish of St. Mary Tavy, near Tavistock. There are still about 15 years of the leases to run, and the machinery is in first-rate working order.

There will ALSO BE SOLD the AGENT'S HOUSE, situated on the lands of Blackdown, as at present in the possession of the company.

The whole will be exposed in one lot, at the low upset price of £1250.

Captain GEORGE, at the mine, will point out the property.

Further information will be given by applying to JOHN E. WATSON, Accountant, 33, Renfield-street, Glasgow, liquidator of the company; or to MCLURE, NAISMITH, and BRODIE, Writers, 87, St. Vincent-street, there, the latter of whom will exhibit the Title Deeds and Articles of Sale.

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (either as an entirety or in separate lots), the

VALUABLE ESTATE, called LATCHLEY,

With certain FIELDS at CHILSWORTHY, in the parish of CALSTOCK, in the County of CORNWALL, and containing altogether about ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO ACRES OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ARABLE ORCHARD AND PASTURE LAND, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Oliver and others. Part of the estate is freehold and part copyhold (held of the Manor of Calstock). The minerals in the freehold portion will pass to the purchaser.

The estate well deserves the attention of the mining capitalist, as considerable returns of rich copper ore were made some years since from the mine known as "Wheal Williams," and as the property is only separated by the river Tamar from "Wheal Fortescue" (a mine which is now attracting much notice), there can be little doubt that valuable mineral lodes will be found to traverse parts of the Latchley estate.

The property may be viewed on application to Mr. JOHN OLIVER, at Latchley Farmhouse; and a map and printed particulars, and all further information can be obtained by reference to Messrs. MAY and MURCH, Auctioneers, Union-street, Plymouth; or Mr. SARGENT, solicitor, Liskeard; or Messrs. BEWES and BOGER, solicitors, Manor-office, Stonehouse.

Dated September 13, 1869.

LEAD MINE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a LARGE INTEREST IN A PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE LEAD MINE in the NORTH. For further particulars, address all letters to Mr. HEDGER, Auctioneer and Land Agent, 49, Pall Mall, S.W.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE. 25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached. 60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft. 30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface. Timber, and various useful mining materials. Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

CWMLANERCH LEAD MINE, BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the INTEREST of the proprietors now working the said Mine, which is situated within one mile of the Bettws-y-Coed Station. The Mine has been worked about a year and a half, and a considerable quantity of ore has been raised and sold, at a highly remunerative price.

Intending purchasers will be supplied with particulars by Mr. F. J. COLLINGS-wood, Rhyl, to whom tenders may be delivered on or before Sept. 18 next. The Agent at the Mine will also give any information. The proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Rhyl, August 30, 1869.

NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the

NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS,

Situate on the banks of the River Dun Navigation, at ROTHERHAM, in the immediate neighbourhood of extensive collieries, and near to the lines of the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways, comprising FORGE and PLATE TRAINS, MERCHANT MILL, FURNACES, STEAM HAMMERS; TYRE, BENDING, and other MACHINERY, adapted to an extensive amount of business.

Price, rent, and other particulars, may be known on application to Messrs. CREE and LAST, Solicitors, Gray's Inn-square, London; or to Messrs. HOYLE and SON, Solicitors, Rotherham.

COAL FIELD TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a desirable COAL FIELD, well situated, near to MOLD, FLINTSHIRE, between two lines of railway, giving access to the London and North-Western and Great Western Systems. Two good shafts are sunk to a Five-foot Seam, the water feeders are light, and there is no gas. For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. L. COTTINGHAM, Mining Engineer, Mold.

SLATE QUARRY, CARNARVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, and the SLATE VEINS contained in 226 A. 1 R. 0 P., known as

THE ALEXANDRA SLATE QUARRY,

Situate on MOELTRYFAN MOUNTAIN, about five miles from CARNARVON, with the MACHINERY, PLANT, TOOLS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and EFFECTS now on the premises.

The quarry has been partially developed, and a large amount of capital and labour expended upon it, and contains several veins of slate rock.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to J. HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., No. 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

A FESTINOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

THE BWLCHYSLATER SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of FESTINOG, and in the centre of that well-known SLATE DISTRICT, is now ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the late proprietor.

The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is apparently an inexhaustible supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and has already been worked to a profit, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Port Madoc and Festinog Railway.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Bannafawr, Dyffryn, Carnarvon.

VALUABLE SLAB QUARRY TO BE LET, on the

ABERLEEFENY VEIN, situated about three and a half miles from a railway station, in a very advantageous place to work. The sett contains about SEVEN or EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, with water power to work a large number of machines. The quarry is sufficiently open to give the quality of the rock and the regularity of the foot joints, which are good. Slabs of large dimensions are made, which can be seen.

Apply to Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, Mawddwy Cottages, Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS

MINE, near Par Station, Cornwall.—

NINE STEAM ENGINES.

Including ONE 80 inch (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing purposes; FOUR HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; hammered iron rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with a large quantity of USEFUL MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKEY, at the counting-house.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

FOR SALE, SECOND HAND,—

ONE 18 in. CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, by Easton, Amos, and Co. ONE BOLT AND NUT SCREWING MACHINE, by Peacock and Tannet, to screw from ¾ in. to 1½ in. ONE LATHE FOR TURNING PICK AND HAMMER SHAFTS, by Greenwood and Batley.

All nearly new, and in good condition.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—SCRAP IRON AND OLD RAILS.

Apply to—WEAR AND COLLEY, BROAD CHARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

POWERFUL TANK LOCOMOTIVE, FOR SALE, 13½ inch cylinders; leading and driving wheels, 4 ft. diameter; trailing wheels, 3 ft. 6 in.; copper fire box (nearly new); copper cased steam dome, &c., in good order. Weight, 17 tons. Price, £300 net cash.

Also, SEVERAL LOTS OF GOOD 7, 8, and 10 ton WAGONS, FOR SALE or HIRE. RAILS, CHAIRS, SLEEPERS, WIRE and HEMP ROPE, &c. Apply immediately to T. E. MINSHALL, Queen-street-chambers, Wrexham.

R A I L S F O R S A L E :—

TWO HUNDRED TONS FLANGE SECTION, 48 and 60 lbs. per yard. ONE HUNDRED TONS D.H. SECTION, 70 lbs. per yard. FIFTEEN TONS BRIDGE SECTION, 62 lbs. per yard.

All unused, and in first-rate condition.

Apply for prices of sections to—

MR. ROBERT WRIGHTSON, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, 16, COZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM. STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX

AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER, Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Thica! THE WORKS ON SALE.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY

WINDING INDICATOR.

THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES and REGISTERS the NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.

PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY, DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN, MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

THE

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.
MESSESS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
 ARE PREPARED TO
 SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

BOWLING IRON.

TO ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, MACHINISTS,
 COLLIERY OWNERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

FREDERICK AND WILLIAM FIRTH
 IRON MERCHANTS.

WATER LANE AND WILSON STREET, LEEDS,
 Having made arrangements with the BOWLING IRON COMPANY for the
 SALE of their BARS, PLATES, FORGINGS, STEEL, and OTHER CASTINGS,
 beg to inform their friends and the public they now hold a large assortment of
 BOWLING BARS, in addition to their usual stock of
 KIRKSTALL AND STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,
 PLATES, SHEETS, HOOPS, ANGLE AND TEE IRON,
 Steel, Anvils, Bellows, Vice, Hydraulic and other Lifting Jacks, Best Best
 Tested Crane Chains (all sizes), Pulley Blocks, Shovels, Nails, Grindstones,
 Bridge Rails and Tram Plates for Colliers, Flat Bottom and Other Rails.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
 FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
 LOUGHBOROUGH.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
 (LIMITED).
 MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS, and AXLES—
 CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
 and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
 IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
 Catalogue free by post.

IMPROVED VALVES AND TAPS,
 FOR WATER, STEAM, GAS, &c.,
 MADE BY
MESSESS. MATHER AND PLATT,
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.
 ILLUSTRATED SHEET, WITH PRICES,
 Can be had on application.

CRUSHER ROLLS.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS
 COMPANY (LIMITED) are now manufacturing CRUSHER ROLLS of
 peculiarly hard and tough metal, and are open to UNDERTAKE the SUPPLY
 of any QUANTITY, and to any pattern that may be desired.
 Orders to be addressed direct to the company's works, Sandycroft, near
 Chester; or to their London office, No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-
 street, E.C.

SAVING OF COAL.
GREEN'S IMPROVED PATENT FUEL ECONOMISER,
 ATTACHED TO STEAM BOILERS,
 Heats the feed water with the wasted heat; saves 20 to 25 per cent. of the fuel
 is now at work to more than a million horse power; can be applied
 to new or old boilers without stoppage.

PATENTERS AND SOLE MAKERS,
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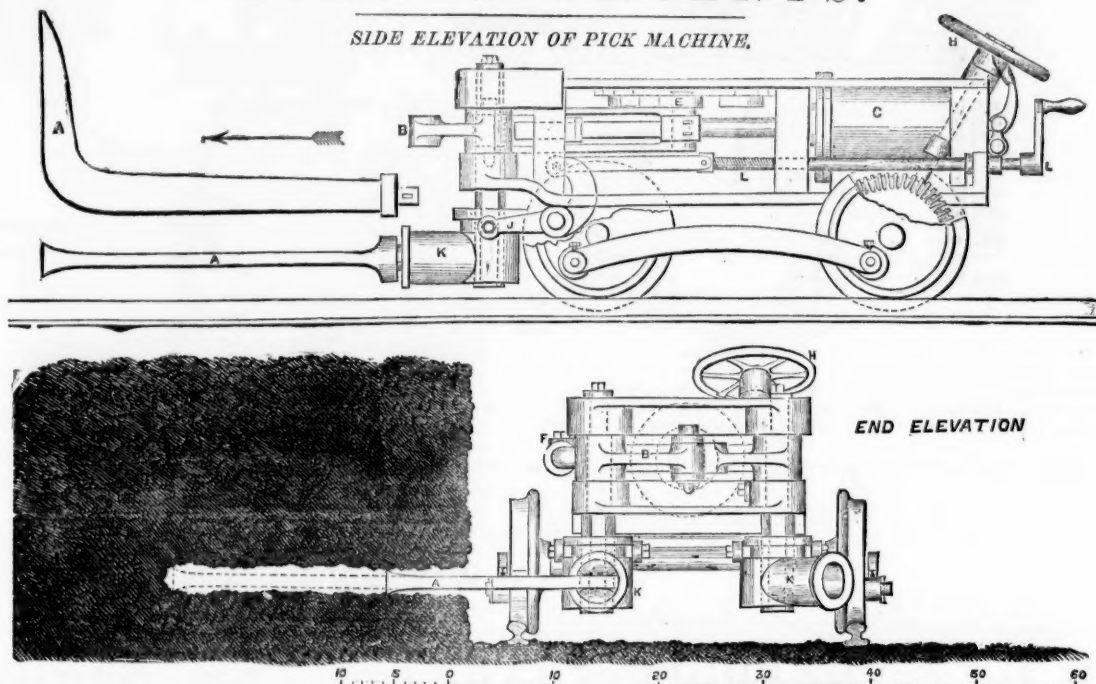
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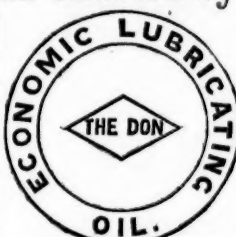
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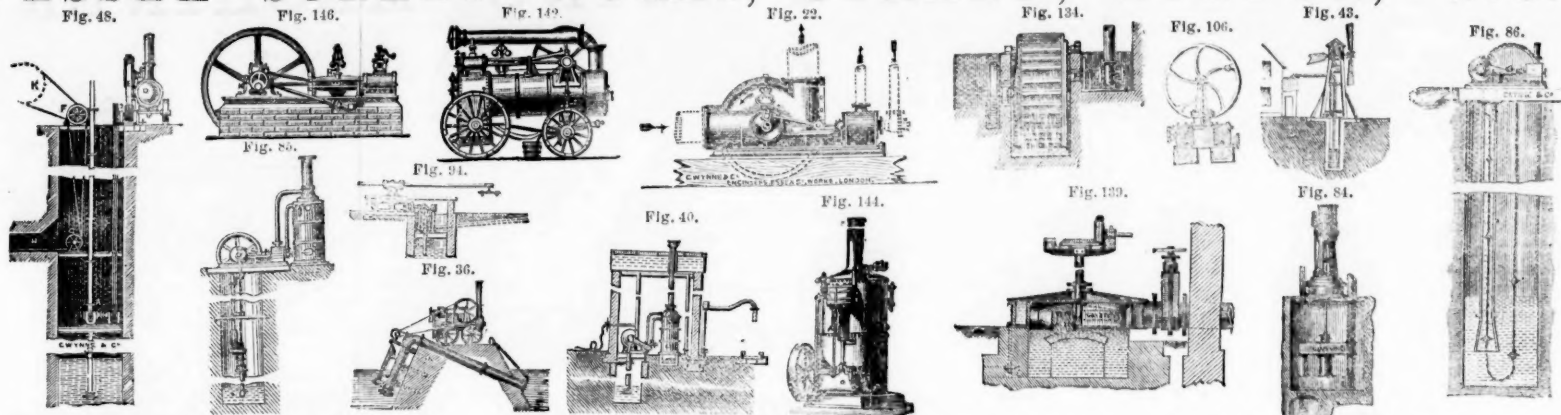


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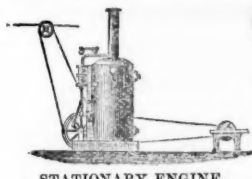
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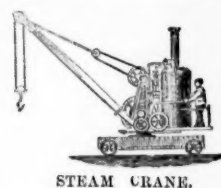
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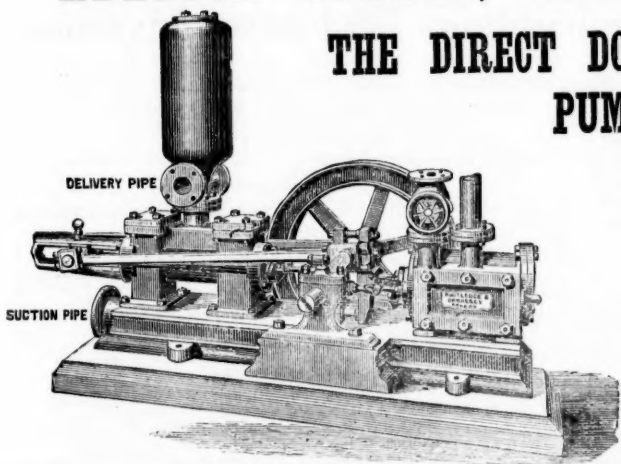
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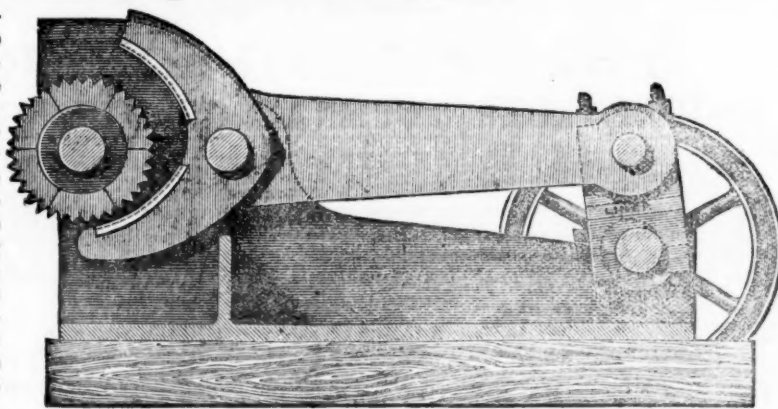
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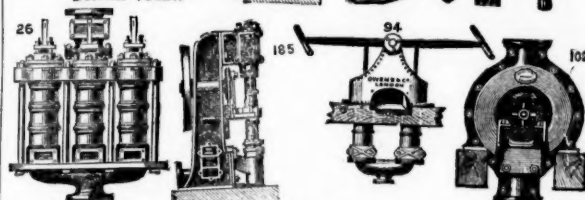
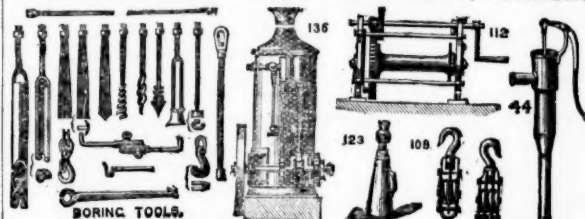
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
200 Botallack, c. St. Just	91 0 0	200	—	250 260	55 1 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
12000 Brough, c. Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 6	0 1 0	July 1869
5094 Bwch Consols, c. Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	—	3 1/2 4 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1869
6100 Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Aug. 1869
916 Cargoll, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	15	14 15	—	16 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
1280 Chanticleer, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 6	Nov. 1868
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	15	13 1/2 14	—	2 12 0	0 7 6	July 1869
509 Creghrause and Penkell, c.†	—	—	—	—	2 5 0	0 1 5	April 1868
867 Cwm Erfin, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	—	30 13 0	0 10 0	July 1869
128 Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire*	8 0 0	—	—	—	38 10 0	0 2 0	July 1869
280 Derwent Mines, c. Durham	800 0 0	—	—	—	177 5 0	0 2 10	July 1868
1024 Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	170	150 160	—	1152 0 0	0 2 10	July 1868
456 Ding Dong, c. Gwynedd	49 14 6	23	23 23	—	5 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
1432 Dolcoath, c. Cambrone	32 4 6	130	125 130	—	297 2 6	0 3 0	Aug. 1869
12800 Drake Walls, c. Calstock†	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0	July 1869
6144 East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1869
300 East Darren, c. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	—	170 10 0	0 2 0	July 1869
6100 East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	—	7 1/2	7 1/2	9 6 3	0 3 3	July 1869
2800 W. Wheel Seton, c. Wexham	0 9 9	20	20 21	—	4 16 0	0 5 0	May 1869
2800 W. Wheel Seton, c. Wexham	0 9 9	20	20 21	—	4 16 0	0 5 0	May 1869
5000 Foxdale, c. Isle of Man*	3 18 6	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	73 10 0	0 10 0	July 1869
5000 Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 10 6	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 17 6	0 4 0	Aug. 1869
3850 Gawn, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000 Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	19	18 1/2 19 1/2	—	10 15 0	0 10 0	June 1869
3000 Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 p.c.	Feb. 1869
3908 Great Wheel Vor, c. Helston†	40 0 0	18	17 1/2 18	—	14 11 0	0 10 0	June 1869
1024 Herodcroft, c. Near Liskeard†	8 10 0	45	45 45	—	49 10 0	0 10 0	June 1869
12000 Holmshush and Kelly Bray, c.*	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1869
165 Levent, c. St. Just	18 15 0	—	—	—	1101 0 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1869
15000 Lishur, c. St. Agnes*	18 15 0	—	—	—	525 0 0	0 2 0	July 1869
3000 Mace, c. Flint†	20 0 0	—	—	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1869
9000 Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	—	5 9 0	0 5 0	July 1869
3000 Miners' Boundary, c. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800 Miners' Mining Co., c. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	—	258 13 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c.†	7 0 0	9 1/2	10 10 1/2	—	—	6 p.c.	July 1869
40000 Wynydd Iron Ore†	3 7 0	—	—	—	0 11 6	0 3 0	Feb. 1869
2000 North Laxey, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	—	0 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
5000 Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	50 0 0	—	—	—	162 10 0	0 2 10	Aug. 1869
5000 Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	50 0 0	—	—	—	162 10 0	0 2 10	Aug. 1869
12800 Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1869
1120 Providence, c. Ury Lelant†	10 6 7	43	39 41	—	88 2 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1869
512 South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 5 0	—	—	—	622 10 0	0 5 0	July 1869
6000 South Darren, c. Cardigan*	3 6 6	2	1 1/2 2	—	0 17 6	0 1 6	May 1869
937 South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan†	24 10 10	13	11 1/2 12 1/2	—	2 0 0	0 10 0	May 1869
496 So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan†	18 18 9	14	9 11	—	374 13 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1868
242 Sparrow Moor, c. St. Just	36 17 9	19	19 20	—	10 15 0	0 1 0	June 1869
500 St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives†	10 15 0	20	14 15	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
5000 St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives†	10 15 0	20	14 15	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
6000 Tincroft, c. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	17	16 1/2 17 1/2	—	21 11 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1869
2000 Trumpet Cons., c. Helston	11 10 0	23	22 23	—	9 8 0	0 14 0	Aug. 1869
12000 Van, c. Llanidloes*	4 5 0	36	36 37	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1869
3000 W. Chiverton, c. Perranzabuloe†	10 0 0	58	52 54	—	37 7 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1869
5000 West Godolphin, c. Breage	0 1 0	—	3 1	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1869
2582 West Great Work, c. Breage	5 11 0	—	5 1/2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1869
512 West Wheel Frances, c. Illogan	106 15 0	—	180 190	—	638 0 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
4000 Fortune Consols, c. Illogan†	47 0 0	55	50 55	—	632 10 0	0 1 0	June 1869
512 Wheel Basset, c. Camborne†	5 2 0	—	50 55	—	800 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
1024 Wheel Friendship, c. Tavistock†	20 0 0	—	44 46	—	26 0 0	0 10 0	July 1869
512 Wheel Jane, c. Kea	10 15 0	45	44 46	—	3 18 0	0 5 0	May 1869
4295 Wheel Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	5	5 1/2	—	10 12 6	0 10 0	July 1869
1024 Wheel Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	5	5 1/2	—	10 12 6	0 10 0	July 1869
896 Wheel Margaret, c. Ury Lelant†	13 17 6	14	12 14	—	76 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
1024 Wheel Mary Ann, c. Menheniot†	8 0 0	18	16 17	—	69 5 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1869
1000 W. Mary Hutchins, c. Plymouth, c.*	2 12 6	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
500 Wheel Ovels, c. St. Just†	7 0 0	—	—	—	2 14 0	0 12 0	Feb. 1869
896 Wheel Seton, c. Camborne	68 10 0	40	85 40	—	254 15 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1869
3000 Whitwell Lead, c. Clitheroe*	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000 Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	2 10 0	9 1/2	—	—	49 6 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamillos, l, Spain*	2 0 0	13½	1 1½	0 8 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1869
20000	Australasian, l, South Australia†	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	15½	15½ 16½	3 17 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1868
30000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
10000	Copalco Mining Co., Chili†	16 10 0	—	1½ 2½	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey†	0 14 0	4½	4½ 4½	1 6 9	0 3 6	Aug. 1869
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 0 0	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*	2 0 0	2½	2 2½	1 17 10	0 3 0	Aug. 1869
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Guineas, l, Sardinia*	0 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Aug. 1868
65000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, l, Spain*	3 0 0	3	2½ 2½	12 3 4	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
50000	Pannicillo, c, Chili†	4 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	—	10 per cent.	Yearly
10000	Pontgibaud, s, France†	20 0 0	12	11½ 12½	5 6 2	0 19 7	Dec. 1868
100000	Port Phillip, c, Clunes*	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	1 3 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1869
120000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	10 per cent.	—	Nov. 1868
11000 St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	17½	17 18	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867	
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2 10 0	—	—	7½ per cent.	—	Dec. 1868
13500	Vancouver Coal Mining†	6 0 0	8¼	7¾ 8¼	2 14 6	0 12 0	May 1869
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £ pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	0 9 7	0 7 0	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1868